

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

*In re Dealer Management Systems Antitrust
Litigation*, MDL 2817, Case No. 18-CV-864
(N.D. Ill.)

Hon. Robert M. Dow, Jr.

This filing relates to:

*Motor Vehicle Software Corporation v. Cox
Automotive, Inc. v. CDK Global, LLC, et al*
Case No. 18-CV-865 (N.D. Ill.)

**DEFENDANT COMPUTERIZED VEHICLE REGISTRATION'S
ANSWER AND AFFIRMATIVE AND ADDITIONAL DEFENSES
TO MVSC'S SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT**

Defendant Computerized Vehicle Registration ("CVR"), by and through its attorneys, hereby submits its Answer and Affirmative and Additional Defenses in response to Plaintiff Motor Vehicle Software Corporation's ("MVSC" or "Plaintiff") Second Amended Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief (the "Complaint") in this matter as follows.

Preliminary Statement

Except as otherwise expressly stated below, CVR answers and responds only to those allegations contained in the Complaint that are directed toward it. CVR is without sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief concerning the truth of the allegations in the Complaint that are related to Plaintiff, other defendants, or third parties and on that basis denies them.

For the reader's convenience, CVR has organized its Answers to Plaintiffs' allegations by employing the headings and subheadings used within the Complaint. In doing so, CVR does not admit that the headings or subheadings are accurate or appropriate for any purpose in this matter and, to the extent that any heading can be read to contain factual allegations, denies each and every one of them unless it has expressly indicated otherwise.

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Motor Vehicle Software Corporation (“MVSC”) brings this action to remedy and put a stop to ongoing federal and state antitrust violations being committed by Defendants CDK Global, Inc. (“CDK”) and The Reynolds and Reynolds Company (“Reynolds”), and their joint venture Computerized Vehicle Registration, Inc. a/k/a CDK Vehicle Registration, Inc. (“CVR”).

ANSWER: CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 1 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and/or are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them.¹ CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 1 of the Complaint.

2. MVSC provides electronic vehicle registration and titling services (“EVR”). As an EVR provider, MVSC partners with state governments to issue the physical registration, license plates, and titles for vehicles sold at car dealerships. Electronic registration and titling has made the process far more convenient and efficient for dealerships and consumers. Defendant CVR is a wholly owned joint venture of CDK and Reynolds that (like Plaintiff MVSC) provides EVR services.

ANSWER: On information and belief, CVR admits that Plaintiff MVSC provides electronic vehicle registration and titling services or “EVR” services. CVR admits that state governments issue physical registration, license plates, and titles for vehicles sold at car dealerships and that they sometimes partner with EVR providers to assist in providing these services. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 2 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR admits that CVR is a wholly owned joint venture of CDK and Reynolds that provides EVR services. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 2 of the Complaint.

¹ Per the Stipulation and Order to Substitute Party signed by the parties and entered by the Court (MDL Dkt. 329), CDK Global, LLC was substituted in place of CDK Global, Inc. and CDK Global, Inc. was dismissed from the case without prejudice. As such, all references to “CDK” herein shall be read to refer to CDK Global, LLC.

3. In order to process the registration and title with a state, EVR providers require basic information about the car sale – namely, vehicle, buyer, and financing details. That data is stored on a car dealer’s Dealer Management System software, otherwise referred to as a dealer’s “DMS.” There is no other place where the data is stored, and without access to this data, it is impossible to provide EVR services.

ANSWER: CVR admits that EVR providers and other entities, including state governments, who process vehicle registration and title within a state require certain information about the car sale including for car sales where financing is involved, the information identified in the first sentence of paragraph 3 of the Complaint. CVR further admits that certain of that data can be contained in a Dealer Management System or “DMS.” CDK denies that the information identified in the first sentence of paragraph 3 of the Complaint is only stored in the DMS or that direct access to the DMS is necessary to provide EVR services. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 3 of the Complaint.

4. In addition to storing a dealer’s data, the DMS manages every function of a dealer’s business from sales and inventory to service and parts. It is the mission-critical enterprise software that a car dealership cannot operate without. Defendants CDK and Reynolds are by far the two giants of the DMS market, controlling close to 80 percent of the United States market by number of dealers, and approximately 90 percent when measured by vehicles sold. CDK and Reynolds have enormous leverage over dealers. Not only is it deeply disruptive and expensive for a dealer to switch DMS providers (switching takes up to a year of preparation and training), but CDK and Reynolds also use their market power to compel dealers to submit to long-term contracts of between five and seven years in length. As a result, CDK and Reynolds have maintained their duopoly for over two decades.

ANSWER: CVR admits that a number of companies within the auto industry, including automobile dealers (“Dealers”), employ the resources of a DMS in the operation of their dealerships and that they, among other market participants, input data to the DMS as part of those operations. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 4 of the Complaint that relate to Defendant CDK and Reynolds’ purported collective share of the “DMS market” and on that basis denies them. CVR states that the allegations in paragraph 4 of the Complaint are so vague and ambiguous as to the definition

of the term “DMS market” that CVR cannot respond to those allegations and on that basis denies them. Upon information and belief, CVR denies that it is “deeply disruptive and expensive” for a Dealer to switch DMS providers and that it takes a year to effect a switch. Dealers often switch DMS providers, sometimes in a matter of days or weeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 4 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

5. CDK and Reynolds have leverage over dealers for another reason: while dealers own the data on their DMS, CDK and Reynolds have seized control over who is allowed to access the data. Many third-party vendors require access to dealer data in order to perform essential tasks – such as EVR services – for the dealer. CDK and Reynolds provide vendors access (for a fee) to the data on a dealer’s DMS pursuant to formal third-party access programs. CDK’s arrangement is called the Third Party Access (“3PA”) program, and Reynolds’s is called the Reynolds Certified Interface (“RCI”) program. These programs allow third-party vendors to access – in real time – the necessary data from a dealer’s DMS in order to provide services for the dealership.

ANSWER: CVR admits that Dealers may input certain dealer-generated data into the CDK DMS, which contains other highly sensitive and proprietary data that does not belong to and is not “owned” by Dealers, including non-public personal and identifying information pertaining to end-use customers and proprietary data that belongs to CDK or to other third parties. CVR admits that CDK offers a “Third Party Access” program (“3PA”) to third-party software vendors who provide software services to Dealers. The 3PA program is now known as the CDK Global Partner program. CVR further admits that certain software that interfaces with CDK’s DMS allows “real-time” integrations that provide vendors with alerts and data extracts that return only new and updated data as it is created or changed. CVR further admits, upon information and belief, that Reynolds offers a “Reynolds Certified Interface” program. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 5 of the Complaint that relate to the details of such services as may be offered by others and individual dealers’ data practices and on that basis denies them. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or

information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 5 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

6. This case concerns an illegal horizontal agreement between CDK and Reynolds to exclude MVSC from their third-party programs in order to prevent MVSC from obtaining the data it needs to provide EVR services. The purpose of the conspiracy is simple and obvious: by blocking MVSC's access to the data on which its services depend, CDK and Reynolds seek to eliminate a formidable competitor to CVR, their wholly owned joint venture. Money is the motive. CVR has for decades served as a reliable cash cow for CDK and Reynolds; it has long been the largest EVR provider in the United States, covering more states and processing more transactions than any other provider. Through their illegal conspiracy to insulate CVR from competition, CDK and Reynolds are seeking to protect that flow of profits into their coffers.

ANSWER: Paragraph 6 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 6 of the Complaint.

7. CDK exercises substantial control over the decisionmaking and operations of CVR, as demonstrated by numerous facts alleged below. In fact, CDK exercises more than just substantial control over CVR, but actually directs its day-to-day operations, including its marketing, dealer on-site visits, hiring and firing of employees, budgets, investments in technology and services, and other functions normally handled internally by a corporate entity. Thus, for purposes of antitrust monopoly claims, CDK is properly considered to compete through CVR in the relevant EVR markets.

ANSWER: Paragraph 7 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 7 of the Complaint.

8. MVSC competes with CVR in two state EVR markets – Illinois and California. In the Illinois EVR market, CVR maintains a monopoly of approximately 95 percent market share. Real-time access to dealer data is a prerequisite to competing in Illinois because the state requires that a dealership provide the registration and license plates to the car buyer at the time of sale. Participation in the 3PA and RCI programs is the only means for an EVR provider to obtain this real-time access to dealer data. By blocking MVSC (and all other Illinois EVR providers) from their third-party programs, CDK and Reynolds have ensured that CVR will maintain its monopoly position in Illinois.

ANSWER: Paragraph 8 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that MVSC purports to

compete with CVR in both Illinois and California. CVR further admits that the State of Illinois has selected CVR as the state's primary EVR provider. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 8 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 8 of the Complaint.

9. In the California EVR market, CVR had a monopoly until a few years ago. But in California – unlike in Illinois – a car buyer is not required to receive the registration and license plates at the time of sale. Real-time access to dealer data (and participation in the 3PA and RCI programs) has therefore not been necessary in California. Instead, MVSC was able to obtain the required dealer data by other means, either through companies that provided intermediary access to a dealer's DMS or through a manual workaround whereby dealers ran a daily report with the necessary data and then transmitted the information to MVSC. As a result, MVSC was able to compete in the California EVR market based on the quality of its products and services, which are vastly superior to CVR's and much preferred by car dealerships. As one tangible example of the disparity in service quality, it takes CVR a minimum of 30 days to process and ship registrations and license plates to car buyers, whereas MVSC accomplishes the same in one day.

ANSWER: Paragraph 9 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that it had a "monopoly" in the provision of EVR services in California. Upon information and belief, CVR admits that the State of California does not require that a Dealer provide vehicle registration and license plates to the car buyer at the time of sale. CVR admits that MVSC is the largest provider of EVR services in the State of California. CVR denies that MVSC's products and services are superior to those offered by CVR and other EVR providers or that they are preferred by Dealers. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 9 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 9 of the Complaint.

10. Because CVR cannot compete with MVSC on quality and service, CDK and Reynolds have engaged in a campaign to completely block MVSC's access to dealer data in California. Not only have CDK and Reynolds blocked MVSC from participating in their 3PA and RCI programs, but they have successfully cut off MVSC's access through intermediaries. Worse, they are intimidating dealers with a drumbeat of near constant threats that if dealers

continue to provide MVSC with their data, then the dealers will be in breach of the DMS contract.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 10 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 10 of the Complaint.

11. The facts of the illegal agreement to block MVSC from dealer data are straightforward. The ringleaders are Scott W. Herbers, CVR's longtime general manager who, while running CVR, simultaneously worked as a senior CDK executive; Robert N. Karp, president of CDK's North American region; and Bob Schaefer, Director of Reynolds's data services. The conspiracy has existed since at least 2014, and continues to this day. Based on information from a participant in the conversations, CDK even has a name for the illegal conspiracy – the "Closed Category." That is, EVR is a "closed category" to MVSC within the 3PA and RCI programs. A senior CDK executive even told MVSC that there are those within CDK who think the agreement is wrong and that MVSC should be able to compete with CVR on equal footing, but that Mr. Herbers and Mr. Karp have rejected any such argument. As detailed below, CVR has not been a mere bystander to the CDK and Reynolds conspiracy – CVR executives were involved in numerous conspiratorial conversations with respect to keeping MVSC at a disadvantage with respect to data access, including at meetings of CVR's Board of Directors.

ANSWER: Paragraph 11 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that Scott Herbers was previously employed by CVR and is now employed by CDK. CVR further admits, upon information and belief, that Robert Karp is the former president of CDK's North American Region. Upon information and belief, CVR further admits that Robert Schaefer was employed by Reynolds during the time period at issue in the Complaint. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 11 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 11 of the Complaint.

12. CDK and Reynolds have enforced the illegal agreement with rigid discipline. Every time MVSC has applied to participate in the 3PA and RCI programs, CDK and Reynolds have said, "No." Lower-level CDK and Reynolds executives have admitted that the reason

MVSC is not allowed to participate is because it is a competitor of CVR, and the decision to block MVSC was made “far above” their level – i.e., by Mr. Herbers, Mr. Karp, and Mr. Schaefer. Sometimes the rejection has been outright without explanation. Other times, CDK and Reynolds have demanded an extortive fee – at first 33 percent, and with later applications, 25 percent of MVSC’s top-line revenues – to participate in the 3PA and RCI programs. CDK and Reynolds knew MVSC could never accept such terms (MVSC would lose money on every dealership and would no longer be able to operate as a going concern) and the demands were therefore an effective refusal to deal. Moreover, such demands were the opposite of what CDK and Reynolds stated publicly. For example, CDK represents in its program guide: “Our 3PA pricing philosophy is simple: standardized pricing for all customers.” But privately, CDK admitted to MVSC that such “standardized pricing” does not apply to MVSC because it competes with CVR. Remarkably, a top CVR executive confirmed that the extortive price quotes were not serious and were simply designed as an effective refusal to deal. He stated to MVSC: “I wish we would have asked for 85 percent of your revenue. We don’t want you in the program.”

ANSWER: Paragraph 12 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 12 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 12 of the Complaint.

13. This is not the first time that CDK and Reynolds have illegally conspired. In February 2015, CDK and Reynolds entered into an agreement to block data “integrators”—companies that specialize in pulling data from dealers’ DMS, aggregating it, correcting errors, putting it into a standardized format, and delivering it to vendors— from accessing dealer data. Indeed, it is that conspiracy that makes it impossible for MVSC to access dealer data through intermediaries: CDK and Reynolds have agreed to block them. That conspiracy has therefore had a direct impact on MVSC and any other vendor in need of dealer data. Moreover, pursuant to their agreement to eliminate competition in the data integration market, CDK and Reynolds also agreed not to compete with each other, even putting that agreement in writing, with an effective date of February 18, 2015. The fact that CDK and Reynolds have colluded to control access to dealer data generally corroborates that they have colluded to block access to MVSC specifically.

ANSWER: Paragraph 13 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 13 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

14. For many dealers, the campaign to cut off MVSC and then convert dealerships to CVR has worked. “I have really bad news,” one dealer wrote in typical fashion. “We are not going to be able to keep [MVSC] since CDK is only approving CDK Licensed approved vendors to have access to our [DMS].” Other dealers have expressed genuine fear about the disruption caused by the blocking of MVSC. “Help!” one dealer exclaimed. “Where do we go from here??” The California New Car Dealers Association has even had to get involved. Representing over 1,100 dealers, it is the country’s largest state association of franchised new car dealers. The Association has advised some of its members that CDK’s and Reynolds’s “conduct as it relates to the [EVR] program [is] troubling not only from a business perspective but also from the damage it could do to consumers and the DMV for the roadblocks it is creating in the vehicle registration process itself.”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 14 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

15. To the extent MVSC has been able to retain dealerships, it is because of MVSC’s superior product and service and the dealers’ belief that what CDK and Reynolds are doing is wrong. Nevertheless, Defendants’ conspiracy has had its intended effect. By excluding MVSC from their 3PA and RCI programs, and seeking to block MVSC from obtaining dealer data through other means, Defendants’ illegal conspiracy has protected CVR’s monopoly in the Illinois EVR market and created a dangerous probability that CVR will regain its monopoly position in the California EVR market. The conspiracy has caused MVSC to suffer millions of dollars in damages. It has also harmed competition by reducing dealer choice (effectively preventing dealers from going with their preferred EVR provider), degrading the quality of EVR services, increasing the quality-adjusted price of EVR services, and eliminating competition in concentrated state EVR markets.

ANSWER: Paragraph 15 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that Plaintiff seeks to recover damages and seeks injunctive relief. CVR denies, however, that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 15 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 15 of the Complaint.

16. As described in detail herein, CDK’s and Reynolds’ conspiracy is a per se violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, *see infra* Count I; CDK and CVR are liable for monopolization of the Illinois EVR market and attempted monopolization of the California EVR

market under Section 2 of the Sherman Act, *see infra* Counts II and III; and all Defendants are liable for conspiracy to monopolize under Section 2 of the Sherman Act, *see infra* Count IV. Defendants' conduct is also prohibited by California and Illinois state antitrust and unfair competition laws.

ANSWER: Paragraph 16 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 16 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 16 of the Complaint.

17. In this action, MVSC seeks to recover the damages it has suffered as a result of Defendants' federal and state antitrust violations. In addition, MVSC also seeks an injunction (1) enjoining Defendants from engaging in their illegal anticompetitive conduct, and (2) requiring CDK and Reynolds to permit MVSC to participate in their 3PA and RCI programs, and therefore have access to required dealer data.

ANSWER: Paragraph 17 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that Plaintiff seeks to recover damages and seeks injunctive relief. CVR denies, however, that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 17 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 17 of the Complaint.

18. The allegations set forth herein are based on corporate knowledge and documents and information in MVSC's possession; discussions with current and former employees of Defendants; documents and emails that were drafted in whole or in part by Defendants and their current or former employees; publicly available documents, including Defendants' press releases, public statements, and filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), news articles, scholarly articles, and court documents submitted in other proceedings; and

documents and information from third parties, including automotive dealerships and state regulatory authorities.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 18 of the Complaint that relate to Plaintiff's alleged sources of information and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 18 of the Complaint.

PARTIES

19. Plaintiff Motor Vehicle Software Corporation ("MVSC") is a California corporation with its corporate headquarters and principal place of business at 29219 Canwood Street, Suite #205, Agoura Hills, California 91301. Formed in 2005, MVSC provides Electronic Vehicle Registration ("EVR") services to automobile dealerships in California, Oregon, and Illinois. MVSC is working to gain approval in the Virginia EVR program. MVSC is privately owned.

ANSWER: On information and belief, CVR admits that Plaintiff is a privately held California corporation with offices at the address listed in paragraph 19 of the Complaint. Upon information and belief, CVR admits that MVSC offers EVR services to automobile dealerships in a number of states. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 19 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

20. Defendant CDK Global, Inc. ("CDK"), is a Delaware corporation with its corporate headquarters and principal place of business at 1950 Hassell Road, Hoffman Estates, Illinois 60169. CDK has many employees and multiple offices in California. CDK's headquarters for the western region of the United States are located at 1100 Town and Country Road, Suite 800, Orange, California 92868. CDK provides Dealer Management System ("DMS") software and services to automobile dealerships throughout the United States, including in California, and has more than \$2 billion in annual revenues. In 2014, CDK was spun off from ADP, LLC, and is now an independent, publicly traded company in which ADP retains no ownership interest. Prior to the spin-off, CDK was referred to as ADP Dealer Services (collectively, referred to herein as "CDK").

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that CDK is a publicly traded company organized under the laws of Delaware, and that its corporate headquarters is in Hoffman Estates, Illinois, at the address listed in paragraph 20 of the Complaint. CVR further admits that CDK

provides certain software and services to Dealers, including with respect to licensing CDK's DMS, in the United States and in California. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 20 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

21. Defendant The Reynolds and Reynolds Company ("Reynolds") is an Ohio corporation with its corporate headquarters and principal place of business at One Reynolds Way, Kettering, Ohio 45340. As with CDK, Reynolds provides DMS software and services to automobile dealerships throughout the United States, including in California. To service those dealerships in California, Reynolds has many employees that work in and travel to the state. Though formerly a publicly traded company, Reynolds was privately acquired in 2006.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that Reynolds is an Ohio corporation with a business location at the address identified in the first sentence of paragraph 21 of the Complaint. CVR further admits, upon information and belief, that Reynolds offers a number of products and services, including DMS services, to automobile dealerships in the United States. Upon information and belief, CVR admits that Reynolds used to be a publicly traded company and that in or about 2006 it was acquired by Bob Brockman. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 21 of the Complaint on that basis denies them.

22. Defendant CDK Vehicle Registration, Inc. a/k/a Computerized Vehicle Registration, Inc. ("CVR") is a California corporation with its corporate headquarters and principal place of business at 1100 Town and Country Road, Suite 800, Orange, California 92868, sharing an office with CDK's California headquarters. CVR was founded in 1992 and is a wholly owned joint venture of CDK and Reynolds, with CDK having an 80 percent and Reynolds a 20 percent ownership stake. CVR promotes itself as the national market leader in EVR, servicing more than 15,000 dealerships in 23 states and processing over 14 million EVR transactions a year.

ANSWER: CVR denies that CDK Vehicle Registration, Inc. is also known as Computerized Vehicle Registration, Inc. or that Plaintiff's definition of the term "CVR" is accurate or appropriate for any purposes in this matter. CVR admits that CDK Vehicle Registration Inc. is

an 80% Owner and General Partner of Computerized Vehicle Registration (“CVR”)² and that CVR’s (as defined herein) principal place of business is located at the address identified in the first sentence of paragraph 22 of the Complaint. CVR further admits that CDK maintains office space at the same address. CVR admits that it was founded in 1992 and that it is a wholly-owned joint venture of CDK and Reynolds. CVR admits that CVR’s ownership is as set forth in CVR’s Local Rule 7.1-1 Certification and Notice of Interested Parties, filed February 17, 2017 in this matter and denies any allegations in paragraph 22 of the Complaint that are inconsistent with that filing. CVR admits that it is the national market leader in EVR services, that it serves thousands of dealerships in over 20 states, and that it processes over 10 million EVR transactions per year. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 22 of the Complaint.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

23. This action arises under Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1 and 2; Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15 and 26; and California and Illinois state law.

ANSWER: Paragraph 23 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that Plaintiff purports to bring this action pursuant to Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1 & 2, Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15 & 26, and state law. CVR denies, however, that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 23 of the Complaint

24. This Court has jurisdiction over the federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337 and Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15 and 26. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because those

² Whenever the term “CVR” is used in any part of CVR’s answer, the reference is to this definition of the term, and not Plaintiff’s inaccurate definition.

claims are so closely related to the federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy.

ANSWER: CVR admits that this Court has jurisdiction over the claims asserted in Plaintiff's Complaint.

25. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to Sections 4, 12, and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15, 22, and 26, and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), (c), and (d). One or more of the Defendants resided, transacted business, were found, or had agents in the District; a substantial part of the events giving rise to MVSC's claims arose in the District; and a substantial portion of the affected interstate trade and commerce described herein has been carried out in the District. In particular, MVSC and CVR reside and are headquartered in this District; CDK has its western region headquarters in this District; and CDK and Reynolds serve many dealerships in this District.

ANSWER: CVR admits that it markets and sells certain products and services in California. CVR admits that it is registered to do business in California and that its principal place of business is in California. CVR further admits that venue is proper in the Central District of California pursuant to the statutes identified in paragraph 25 of the Complaint. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 25 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. The remaining allegations in paragraph 25 of the Complaint state legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 25 of the Complaint.

26. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they are engaged in ongoing and systematic business in the State of California. Defendants have also engaged in the unlawful acts described in this Complaint with the foreseeable or intended effect of causing substantial economic harm to MVSC in California. Defendants purposefully availed themselves of the privilege of doing business in California through the widespread promotion, sale, marketing, and distribution of their products and services in the state. This lawsuit arises from and relates to Defendants' California activities – namely, their unlawful conspiracy and attempts to deny Plaintiff access to the DMS platforms of California automobile dealerships and their attempted monopolization of the California EVR market. Through their unlawful acts, Defendants have caused substantial economic harm in California. This Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Defendants by California courts is consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Moreover, CVR is subject to general jurisdiction in California, because CVR's principal place of business is in California.

ANSWER: CVR admits that it markets and sells certain products and services in California. CVR denies, however, that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 26 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. The remaining allegations in paragraph 26 of the Complaint state legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 26 of the Complaint.

27. Defendants are engaged in, and their activities substantially affect, interstate commerce. CDK and Reynolds sell DMS services to automobile dealerships throughout the United States, including in California, and their third-party access programs make the data stored on their DMS platforms available on a nationwide basis. CVR sells EVR products and services to automobile dealerships throughout the United States, including in California.

ANSWER: Paragraph 27 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that it sells certain EVR products and services in interstate commerce, including in California. CVR denies, however, that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 27 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 27 of the Complaint.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

I. The Relevant Product Markets

28. The relevant product markets for MVSC's claims are: (1) the DMS Market in the United States; and (2) the Illinois and California EVR Markets.

ANSWER: Paragraph 28 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 28 of the Complaint.

A. The DMS Market

29. Dealer Management System software is enterprise software designed specifically for retail automotive dealerships. The software helps dealers manage every aspect of their business from sales and inventory to service and parts. The DMS has been analogized to the central nervous system of a car dealership. Specifically, DMS software handles and integrates all of the critical business functions of a car dealership, including sales, financing, inventory management (both vehicle and parts), repair and service, accounting, payroll, marketing, and more. In short, DMS software is the mission-critical software that enables dealerships to run their operations and function as a business. Industry publications describe the DMS as “the center of a dealer’s entire retail management platform. It’s impossible to operate without it.”

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that most new vehicle franchised Dealers and a number of used car Dealers use DMS enterprise software to manage and operate their dealerships, including with respect to sales, financing, inventory management, repair and service, accounting, payroll, human resources, and/or marketing. CVR denies that DMS software manages every aspect of a Dealer’s business. CVR further admits, upon information and belief, that a Dealer’s DMS interface can include a number of the functions identified in paragraph 29 of the Complaint. Plaintiff has not identified the source of the quotation that appears in the last sentence of paragraph 29 of the Complaint and thus CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the accuracy of that quotation. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 29 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

30. Importantly, the DMS is also the place where a dealer’s data is stored, such as vehicle, customer, and sales information.

ANSWER: CVR admits that Dealers enter certain data into the DMS, including inventory, customer, sales, and service information. The DMS also contains other data that does not belong

to Dealers, including non-public personal and identifying information pertaining to end-use customers and proprietary data that belongs to the DMS provider or to other third parties. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 30 of the Complaint.

31. DMS providers license and sell their software and services pursuant to written contracts. The DMS market is comprised of those providers – including CDK and Reynolds – that sell and market DMS services to automobile dealerships in the United States. Geographically, the DMS market is the United States. There is public and industry recognition of the DMS market. There are no reasonable substitutes for the enterprise software and services provided by DMS providers to retail automotive dealerships.

ANSWER: The allegations in paragraph 31 of the Complaint state legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR states that the allegations in paragraph 31 of the Complaint are so vague and ambiguous as to the definition of the term “DMS market” that CVR cannot respond to those allegations and on that basis denies them. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 31 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

1. CDK and Reynolds Dominate the DMS Market

32. CDK and Reynolds are by far the dominant providers in the DMS market. Combined, CDK and Reynolds control approximately 75 percent of the DMS market in the United States when measured using dealership rooftops (i.e., franchised stores), with CDK controlling approximately 45 percent of the market and Reynolds controlling 30 percent. When measured using the number of vehicles sold from franchised dealers – which is more relevant for antitrust purposes – CDK’s and Reynolds’ market dominance is even more pronounced with a combined market share exceeding 90 percent. This market dominance by CDK and Reynolds has been stable for over three decades.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 32 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

33. Aside from CDK and Reynolds, the DMS market is diffuse, with an array of DMS providers dividing up the remaining market share. These providers are typically small, occupy a particular niche, and serve the country’s smaller car dealerships.

ANSWER: CVR admits that there are an array of DMS providers in the United States besides Defendants. CVR further states that the allegations in paragraph 33 of the Complaint are so

vague and ambiguous as to the definition of the term “DMS market” that CVR cannot respond to those allegations and on that basis denies them. CDK lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 33 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

34. Based on the foregoing, it is no surprise that industry publications variously describe CDK and Reynolds as “the Big 2,” “the Duopoly,” “the two 400-pound gorillas,” and “the two giants of the DMS market.”

ANSWER: As Plaintiff has not identified the sources from which the purported quotations in paragraph 34 of the Complaint are drawn, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 34 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

35. CDK and Reynolds have enormously lucrative DMS businesses. A single, small dealership will pay up to \$150,000 per year for the DMS software license and services offered by CDK and Reynolds. Mid-size dealership groups (5 to 10 stores) can pay \$1,500,000 or more per year, and large dealerships can easily pay over \$5,000,000 per year. Given the thousands of dealerships that CDK and Reynolds serve, and with profit margins exceeding 40 percent, CDK and Reynolds are tremendously profitable. CDK’s market capitalization is \$9.2 billion.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 35 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

2. CDK and Reynolds Maintain Their Market Dominance by Exercising Significant Leverage Over Dealerships

36. CDK and Reynolds have powerful leverage over car dealerships, and they use that leverage to protect their dominant position and keep dealers in line.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 36 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

37. First, CDK and Reynolds sell their DMS software and services pursuant to long-term contracts, typically between five and seven years in length. CDK and Reynolds therefore lock in their dealers with lengthy contracts.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 37 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

38. Second, it is enormously difficult and disruptive for a dealer to switch DMS providers. One industry executive stated that changing DMS providers “is akin to a heart transplant.” CDK’s CEO recently acknowledged that “switching DMS providers can be very difficult. It [is] quite a process to change and takes time, which is part of the reason that many dealers are hesitant to switch.” One large dealer publicly referred to changing DMS providers as “mission impossible.” Both Reynolds and CDK have publicly touted that their market positions are secure because of this very fact.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR denies that it is “enormously difficult and disruptive” for a Dealer to switch DMS providers and/or that it takes a year to effect a switch. Dealers often switch DMS providers, sometimes in a matter of days or weeks. As Plaintiff has not identified the sources from which the purported quotations in paragraph 38 of the Complaint are drawn, CVR lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 38 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

39. Switching DMS providers is so difficult because it disrupts and changes nearly every process that a dealer uses to operate. For a typical dealership to change DMS providers, it takes at least a year of preparation, staff training, and testing before the new system is even put into operation.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 39 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

40. The experience of Hendrick Automotive Group, the largest privately held dealership group in the country, is illustrative. In May 2016, Hendrick announced that it had decided to switch from Reynolds to CDK, with the goal of completing the transition by mid-2017. The fact that a large dealership had decided to switch DMS providers was momentous news in the automotive industry. However, just months later, CDK disclosed that Hendrick had decided against the move after all. The switchover to CDK had already begun but was halted because of the difficulty and disruption caused by the attempt. Hendrick remained with Reynolds.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 40 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

41. Third, a dealer cannot operate without a functioning DMS. CDK and Reynolds can paralyze a dealer's business by altering the DMS or restricting critical third-party applications from interacting with it.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 41 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

42. Fourth, the DMS houses a dealer's data, including data relating to customer, sales, inventory, marketing, accounting, financial, and other information. Although the data is owned by the dealership, CDK and Reynolds control who is allowed to access it. Dealerships are therefore vulnerable because many third-party vendors need to access the data stored on the DMS in order to provide services, such as EVR. In short, DMS providers can severely disrupt a dealership's business simply by switching off third-party access to essential data. As detailed below, that is exactly what is happening here: CDK and Reynolds are blocking MVSC from obtaining data that is needed to provide EVR services to dealerships and ultimately to the customers of those dealerships.

ANSWER: CVR admits that Dealers input certain data into the DMS, alongside other data hosted in the DMS that does not belong to Dealers. CVR further admits that vendors use such data in the course of providing services to Dealers. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 42 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

43. Finally, Reynolds and CDK are vindictive when spurned by dealerships that try to switch DMS providers. For dealers, that makes swapping DMS providers not only a logistic nightmare, but a risky and litigious proposition. There is a large collection of lawsuits brought by CDK and Reynolds against dealers that tried but failed to switch DMS providers. The lawsuits tell the story of how deeply damaging an unsuccessful change in DMS providers can be. One publicized case involved a dealer that had been with Reynolds for over 20 years and tried to change providers. Reynolds and the dealer ended up in court, with Reynolds refusing to release the dealer's data stored on its DMS. The lawsuit tied up the dealer's business for months, with the dealer eventually capitulating to an out-of-court settlement with Reynolds.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 43 and on that basis denies them.

44. The leverage that CDK and Reynolds exert over dealers is the source of their long-standing duopoly. It also serves as a durable competitive advantage. The DMS market has been so tightly controlled for so long by CDK and Reynolds that even Microsoft Corp., the global software behemoth, could not compete with them. Microsoft tried to enter the DMS market in 2006 but failed. In trying to take on CDK and Reynolds, a Microsoft executive

publicly conceded, “We kind of got ahead of ourselves.” As Mr. Brockman of Reynolds summarized, given the difficulty inherent in breaking into the DMS market, Microsoft and others “will not be an effective competitor in this marketplace.”

ANSWER: Paragraph 44 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 44 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

B. EVR Markets

45. As noted above, the DMS houses a car dealership’s most important data, including customer, vehicle, and sales information. Many third-party software vendors need to access the data in order to perform essential tasks for the dealer. One of those essential tasks is electronic vehicle registration and titling.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that a number of Dealers use DMSs to assist in the operation of their dealerships and that they input certain data into the DMS as part of those operations, including a number of the categories listed in the first sentence of paragraph 45 of the Complaint. CVR further admits that Dealers contract with various vendors, including EVR vendors, for software solutions in connection with the operation of their dealerships. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 45 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and/or are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 45 of the Complaint.

46. Twenty years ago, states registered and titled vehicles internally through their respective Department of Motor Vehicles (“DMV”). Now, approximately 30 states have changed their laws to allow authorized, state-licensed firms from the private sector to electronically register and title vehicles in partnership with the state’s DMV. Only state-approved firms are permitted to operate as an EVR provider in the state.

ANSWER: CVR admits that prior to engaging EVR services providers, some states registered and titled vehicles internally through their Department of Motor Vehicles or other relevant state

office. Upon information and belief, CVR admits that approximately 30 states allow the use of privately-owned EVR service providers to accomplish these same tasks and that only state-approved firms are permitted to engage in such operations within the state. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 46 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

47. Firms that provide EVR services require three categories of information from a dealer's DMS: (1) car buyer identification; (2) vehicle identification; and (3) financing information. The EVR provider processes that information with the DMV (ensuring that all necessary information is complete and accurate); calculates and transmits the requisite fees to the DMV; and then issues the registration stickers and license plates to the car buyer. Once the registration is complete, the DMV issues the title to the vehicle owner, whether to the car buyer (if the purchase was outright) or to the lender (if the purchase was financed).

ANSWER: CVR admits that EVR providers use various data in their provision of services, including but not limited to that identified in the first sentence of paragraph 47 of the Complaint, but denies that such all such data is always used in the provision of EVR services or that direct access to a DMS is required to obtain such data. CVR admits that the allegations in the second and third sentences of paragraph 47 of the Complaint generally describe some of the steps involved in EVR transactions. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 47 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

48. EVR offers many advantages over the prior brick-and-mortar approach. Through EVR, registration and titling of vehicles is completed electronically. It makes the process much quicker and more efficient, eliminates the need to go to the DMV, reduces the amount of paperwork, and minimizes errors. Car buyers benefit by receiving their registration and license plates quicker and with a lot less hassle. Car dealerships benefit by having a third-party vendor ensure that the critical functions of licensing and titling cars are performed accurately and promptly for the dealer's customers as well as in compliance with specific deadlines imposed by certain states, including California. And the government benefits from increased efficiency and performance of an important governmental function, in addition to freeing up resources at the DMV to perform other work.

ANSWER: CVR admits that EVR services, by definition, register and title vehicles electronically and that some consider this an advantage over registering a vehicle by other means. CVR admits that EVR offers many competitive advantages, including faster processing, reduced paperwork, and fewer errors. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 48 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and/or are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 48 of the Complaint.

49. Although states regulate the EVR providers within their boundaries, states do not decide which EVR provider a dealership uses. Instead, dealerships themselves select which authorized EVR provider will electronically register and title the vehicles sold at their dealership. Once a dealership selects an EVR provider, the parties notify the DMV and enter into a written contract, which are typically month-to-month in length.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 49 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and/or are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 49 of the Complaint.

50. An EVR market is comprised of those vendors that are authorized to provide EVR services within a given state. Each state's EVR market is a separate geographic market. EVR services in one state are not substitutes for EVR services in another state. Each state prescribes the metes and bounds of its particular EVR market. Only those providers approved in a particular state are able to offer EVR services within that state, such that an EVR provider in one state does not compete with EVR providers operating only in other states. Similarly, a dealership in one state cannot use an EVR provider licensed in another state.

ANSWER: Paragraph 50 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that only those EVR providers approved in a particular state are able to offer EVR services in that state and that a dealership in one state cannot use an EVR provider licensed only in another state to provide EVR services to it. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 50 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than

CVR and/or are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 50 of the Complaint.

51. There is public and industry recognition of individual state EVR markets. There is also public and industry recognition that EVR markets are geographically confined to the state level.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 51 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

52. Individual state EVR markets are generally highly concentrated and have high barriers to entry. For example, as described below, CVR has a monopoly as the only effective EVR provider in several states, including Illinois, and there are just three providers in California. New entrants to an EVR market face extensive legal licensing and DMV requirements, as well as high capital and technological startup costs.

ANSWER: Paragraph 52 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that it markets and sells EVR products and services in Illinois, California, and a number of other states. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 52 of the Complaint.

1. MVSC and CVR Are Competitors in Certain EVR Markets

53. **CVR.** CVR, short for Computerized Vehicle Registration, was founded in 1992 and describes itself as the world's largest provider of EVR services. In the United States, it provides EVR services to over 15,000 dealerships across 23 states. It processes nearly 15 million EVR transactions annually. It is far and away the largest EVR provider in the United States, covering more states and processing more transactions than any other competitor.

ANSWER: CVR admits that "CVR" is an acronym for Computerized Vehicle Registration and that it was founded in 1992. CVR further admits that it is one of the world's largest providers of EVR services, is the national market leader in EVR services, serves thousands of dealerships in over 20 states, and processes over 10 million EVR transactions per year. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 53 of the Complaint.

54. CVR is wholly owned by CDK and Reynolds. In 1992, CDK and Reynolds partnered to acquire CVR. CVR ensured that both Reynolds and CDK partnered in the acquisition so that CVR could claim to dealers that its owners controlled upwards of 90 percent

of the DMS market, and that it had direct access to the data stored on their DMS platforms. According to CVR itself, its exclusive status as the only EVR provider with direct access to dealer data was a critical factor in its rapid expansion and eventual dominance of state EVR markets.

ANSWER: CVR admits that it was founded in 1992 and that it is a wholly-owned joint venture of CDK and Reynolds. CVR admits that its ownership is as set forth in CVR's Local Rule 7.1-1 Certification and Notice of Interested Parties, filed February 17, 2017 in this matter and denies any allegations in paragraph 54 of the Complaint that are inconsistent with that filing. CVR admits that it markets its integration capabilities in selling its EVR products and services and that its competitive offering has contributed to its expansion and overall success in the EVR marketplace. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 54 of the Complaint.

55. Over the years, CVR has returned hundreds of millions of dollars in profits to CDK and Reynolds. For decades, CVR has been an undeniable cash cow and reliable moneymaker for its owners.

ANSWER: CVR admits, upon information and belief, that CVR has been a profitable investment for CDK and Reynolds. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 55 that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and/or are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 55 of the Complaint.

56. **CDK Manages and Controls CVR.** CVR is a wholly owned joint venture of CDK (80 percent) and Reynolds (20 percent). CDK in particular wields complete control over CVR's direction and management. It controls who is on CVR's board of directors, and occupies most of the board seats (Reynolds also has representatives on CVR's board). CDK executives not only hold supervising authority over CVR's operations and personnel – CVR's general manager reports directly to CDK's Vice President of Operations, North America – but CVR executives are concurrently CDK executives. For example, for most of the past decade, Scott Herbers was simultaneously general manager at CVR and a top executive at CDK. In its public filings, CDK specifically states that it “holds a controlling financial” and a controlling “management interest” in CVR.

ANSWER: CVR admits that it is a wholly-owned joint venture of CDK and Reynolds. CVR admits that its ownership is as set forth in CVR's Local Rule 7.1-1 Certification and Notice of

Interested Parties, filed February 17, 2017 in this matter and denies any allegations in paragraph 56 of the Complaint that are inconsistent with that filing. CVR admits that CDK representatives occupy a majority of the board seats on CVR's board and that CVR management has certain reporting obligations to CDK. CVR further admits that certain employees of CDK have been seconded to work at CVR, and that for a period of time, Scott Herbers served as the general manager of CVR, while holding a title at CDK; CVR states, however, that while Mr. Herbers was general manager of CVR, his primary job responsibilities were for CVR. Plaintiff has not identified the source of the quotation that appears in the last sentence of paragraph 56 of the Complaint and thus CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the accuracy of that quotation. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 56 of the Complaint.

57. CVR is treated as a division of CDK, not as an independent corporate entity. For example, CDK rolls up and includes CVR's financial results in CDK's consolidated and combined financial statements. CDK likewise controls CVR's day-to-day activities. CVR employees are treated as CDK employees, with CDK email addresses and job descriptions. CDK makes hiring and firing decisions of CVR's employees. CDK posts new job listings for CVR. CDK and CVR also share physical offices – CVR's headquarters are located within CDK's California offices. CVR's operations are not even segregated to different floors, but sit side-by-side with CDK's. CDK directs CVR's marketing efforts, drafting its marketing plans and strategies for which dealers to target. CDK provides a regular list of dealerships to CVR as their "priority hit list" on which CVR must focus (those dealerships are often the ones served by MVSC and are being affected by CDK's intentional interruption of that ability of MVSC to obtain data from those dealerships). CDK account representatives also accompany CVR sales representatives on visits to current and prospective dealer customers. CDK also controls CVR's budgets and capital investments. CDK directs whether (and how much) CVR will invest in its services and technology to improve its product. CDK determines the areas of investment, and directs how CVR's budget is allocated.

ANSWER: CVR denies the allegations in the first sentence of paragraph 57 of the Complaint.

CVR admits that CDK includes CVR's financial results in CDK's consolidated financial statements. CVR further admits that it receives certain corporate support services from CDK including email support, office space, and marketing support services. CVR admits that CDK

has input into CVR's marketing strategies, that certain of its sales people make joint sales calls with sales representatives of CDK, and that CDK has input into CVR's investment and budgeting functions. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 57 of the Complaint.

58. Given the foregoing, it is no surprise that CDK (and Reynolds) publicly refer to CVR as "our" EVR service and CVR likewise markets itself as a unit of CDK (and Reynolds). As CVR advertises on its website, "we are backed by the leading DMS providers in the industry – CDK Global and Reynolds & Reynolds."

ANSWER: CVR admits that language substantially similar to the quote contained in the last sentence of paragraph 58 of the Complaint appears on CVR's website but denies that Plaintiff has included the entirety of the language in the quoted sentence. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 58 that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and/or are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 58 of the Complaint.

59. The above facts and others alleged in this complaint demonstrate that CDK exercises complete control over the affairs and policies of CVR, directs its day-to-day operations, and derives the full financial benefits (with Reynolds) from CVR's activities. Accordingly, CDK is properly considered to compete in the relevant EVR markets. To be a competitor at the level of a subsidiary, a subsidiary's parent must have substantial control over the affairs and policies of the subsidiary. If a parent in fact stands as the decisionmaking entity controlling the subsidiary – as CDK does here with respect to CVR – then the parent is properly understood to be a "competitor in the market" of the subsidiary. This is especially the case where the parent not only controls the subsidiary's activities but also reaps all the financial benefits, such as here where CVR's financials are rolled up and consolidated into CDK's. CDK therefore competes in the relevant EVR markets.

ANSWER: Paragraph 59 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 59 of the Complaint.

60. While substantial control is all that is required for a parent to be considered a competitor in the market of its subsidiary for purposes of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, CDK goes beyond substantial control over CVR. The facts alleged here demonstrate that CDK directly controls the day-to-day activities of CVR, making CVR the alter-ego or agent of CDK.

ANSWER: Paragraph 60 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 60 of the Complaint.

61. **MVSC.** MVSC was formed in 2005 to compete in the California EVR market. At the time, CVR controlled approximately 90 percent of the California EVR market and therefore held a monopoly position. Market research exposed widespread dealer dissatisfaction with CVR, primarily because of its poor service to dealers and car buyers. MVSC therefore centered its business on providing top-quality and personalized service and support to dealers and car buyers. As a result of its service-oriented culture, MVSC has been able to make inroads into CVR's monopoly position in California.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 61 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies that it controlled 90 percent of any purported California EVR market in 2005. CVR admits, upon information and belief, that MVSC provides EVR services to the majority of Dealers in California. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 61 of the Complaint.

62. MVSC's EVR product in California is called "DMVdesk." It is a web-based service for providing EVR services with sophisticated tools for workflow and inventory management. As a web-based application, there is no need to load software onto a dealer's hard drive. DMVdesk is widely recognized as the most efficient and easy-to-use EVR application in the market today.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that MVSC markets and sells an EVR product called DMVdesk in California. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 62 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

63. Building on DMVdesk's success, MVSC has created a new EVR product called Vitu (pronounced "v-two," as in "version two"). Vitu automates even more steps in the EVR process. It also allows dealers to process EVR transactions across multiple stores through a single user interface. As MVSC expands to other EVR markets, MVSC will introduce Vitu in those states and eventually California.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that MVSC markets and sells an EVR product called Vitu. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 63 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

64. There are two state EVR markets at issue in this complaint: the Illinois EVR market and the California EVR market.

ANSWER: Paragraph 64 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that Plaintiff alleges an Illinois EVR market and a California EVR market in its Complaint. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 64 of the Complaint.

2. The Illinois EVR Market

65. Illinois began allowing EVR services in 2005. Illinois mandates the use of EVR for the registration and titling of every new vehicle sold in the state. Therefore, every franchised automotive dealership must contract with an EVR provider to perform those services. Illinois also requires that the printed registration and license plates be provided to the car buyer at the time of sale. Illinois law provides that a car buyer can be charged no more than \$25 for the EVR service. EVR providers can charge up to \$10 for their services, with dealers able to add an additional 1.5 times that amount, for a total of \$25.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that in or about 2005 the State of Illinois began allowing private EVR services providers to operate in Illinois. The remainder of paragraph 65 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 65 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

66. CVR has a monopoly over the Illinois EVR market. It possesses approximately 95 percent of the market, and has maintained that monopoly position since Illinois began allowing EVR services in 2005.

ANSWER: Paragraph 66 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 66 of the Complaint.

67. MVSC is an approved EVR provider in Illinois, and has maintained an office there since 2014. But like the other three EVR providers approved in Illinois (Dealertrack, Electronic License Service, and S&S License and Title Service), MVSC cannot make any inroads into the market for a very specific and undisputed reason: CVR is the only EVR provider that is allowed direct access to CDK's and Reynolds's DMS. That direct access enables CVR to obtain the required data from the DMS instantaneously, which is necessary to comply with the state requirement that the registration and license plates be provided to the car buyer at the time of sale.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that MVSC currently is an approved EVR provider in Illinois, as are Dealertrack, Electronic License Service, and S&S License and Title Service. Further answering, CVR states, upon information and belief, that MVSC was not approved to provide full EVR services in Illinois at the time it filed its Complaint. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 67 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 67 of the Complaint.

68. Because MVSC does not have direct access to the DMS – due to CDK's and Reynolds's concerted group boycott – MVSC is effectively blocked from competing with CVR in Illinois.

ANSWER: Paragraph 68 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 68 of the Complaint.

69. As discussed below, there is no alternative to obtaining the data from a dealer's DMS. That is the only place the data is stored. Dealers do not and would not enter the data into a separate platform just for EVR services. No dealer does it. Doing so would eliminate many of the primary benefits of EVR services, chief among them increased efficiency and decreased error rates.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 69 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 69 of the Complaint.

3. The California EVR Market

70. California began allowing EVR services in 1997. California is by far the largest vehicle market in the United States. Consequently, it is also the largest and most important EVR market.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that in or about 1997 the State of California began allowing private EVR services providers to operate in California. CVR further admits, upon information and belief, that more new vehicles are sold in California on an annual basis than in any other state. CVR states that the allegations in paragraph 70 of the Complaint are so vague and ambiguous as to the definition of the terms “vehicle market” and “EVR market” that CVR cannot respond to those allegations and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 70 of the Complaint.

71. Like Illinois, California mandates the use of EVR, and every dealership must therefore contract with an EVR provider. Unlike Illinois, however, California does not require that the printed registration and license plates be provided to the car buyer at the time of sale. Instead, California requires that car buyers receive their registration and license plates within 90 days of the purchase date. It is the responsibility of the car dealership to comply with this requirement. If car buyers do not receive their registration and license plates within 90 days of purchase, the dealer’s business license from the DMV can be revoked.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that California does not require that the printed registration and license plates be provided to the car buyer at the time of sale. The remainder of paragraph 71 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 71 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

72. California law provides that a car buyer can be charged no more than \$29 for the EVR service, of which \$4 is paid to the DMV, and the remaining amount is paid to the EVR provider. There is no statutory cap on what an EVR provider can charge a dealer per transaction. Therefore, while an EVR provider could charge a dealer much more than \$29 per transaction, the dealer can only pass through \$29 to the car buyer. The dealer would have to bear the cost of any excess, which no dealer is willing to do. Therefore, there is an effective cap of \$29 per transaction that an EVR provider charges to dealers.

ANSWER: Paragraph 72 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 72 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 72 of the Complaint.

73. CVR entered the California EVR market in 1997. Until several years ago, CVR maintained a monopoly in California, controlling approximately 90 percent of the EVR market.

ANSWER: CVR admits that in or about 1997, CVR began offering EVR services in California. CVR states that the allegations in paragraph 73 of the Complaint are so vague and ambiguous as to the definition of the term “EVR market” that CVR cannot respond to those allegations and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 73 of the Complaint.

74. MVSC entered the EVR market in 2005. At first, MVSC made only small inroads into CVR’s monopoly. However, three factors have allowed MVSC to compete with CVR in California: (1) car buyers are not required to receive their registration and license plates at the time of sale; (2) California has fostered competition in the EVR market as a matter of policy; and (3) MVSC’s product and service are far superior to CVR’s.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 74 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR states that the allegations in paragraph 74 of the Complaint are so vague and ambiguous as to the definition of the term “EVR market” that CVR

cannot respond to those allegations and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 74 of the Complaint.

a. In California, Car Buyers Are Not Required To Obtain the Vehicle's Registration and License Plates at the Time of Sale

75. The most important factor that enabled MVSC to compete against CVR in California is that, unlike Illinois, California does not require that a car's registration and license plates be delivered to the car buyer at the time of sale. That means instantaneous access to a dealer's data is not required to provide EVR services in California. As a result, EVR providers that are not directly integrated with the CDK and Reynolds DMS platforms – i.e., every EVR provider other than CVR – have been able to provide EVR services by obtaining the necessary data from a dealer's DMS at a later time through different means. As described below, however, CDK and Reynolds in concert are systematically eliminating MVSC's ability to obtain the necessary data from the dealership's DMS in an effort to eliminate MVSC as a competitor in the California EVR market.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that California does not require that the printed registration and license plates be provided to the car buyer at the time of sale. CVR admits that EVR providers obtain data necessary to provide EVR services without integrating with a DMS. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 75 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 75 of the Complaint.

b. California Has Fostered Competition in the EVR Market as a Matter of Policy

76. Competition between EVR providers is a central purpose of California's EVR program, and the California legislature has taken steps to ensure a competitive EVR market. The legislature recently reaffirmed that maintaining EVR competition – in which providers compete to offer the highest-quality EVR service – is the official state policy.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 76 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

77. In 2015, the legislature noted that certain EVR providers, including CVR, were attempting to undercut the standalone EVR market by "incentivizing dealers to enter into new EVR agreements by providing other services for free or at a heavily discounted rate. These

additional services include dealer management systems, digital retailing services, or Web site management.” Concurrence in Sen. Amendments AB 605 (Gatto) (June 16, 2015). In other words, EVR providers were using what they charged dealers for their EVR product to subsidize the price of their other products and services. In response, the legislature enacted a new law “aim[ed] to clarify that the charge being paid by consumers for electronically filing title and registration documents with the DMV does not include costs associated with services unrelated to EVR.” *Id.*; see Cal. Vehicle Code § 4456.5(a)(2)). The law therefore preserved a discrete EVR market in which EVR providers compete with each other to deliver EVR-specific services, without drawing on their other products and services.

ANSWER: CVR admits that the language quoted in the first and second sentence of paragraph 77 of the Complaint appears in the cited source. The remainder of paragraph 77 of the Complaint contains legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 77 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

c. MVSC’s Product and Service Are Superior to CVR’s

78. Finally, MVSC has been able to compete with CVR because MVSC’s product and service are vastly superior. Because output and price are both regulated (i.e., EVR is mandated and the EVR fee to dealers is effectively capped, *see supra* Part 1.B.3), price is not a consideration for a dealership in selecting the EVR provider. Instead, EVR providers compete on the quality-adjusted price per registration. EVR providers differentiate themselves through customer service (to dealers and buyers), speed of processing, accuracy, and the user-friendliness of their products.

ANSWER: CVR admits that EVR providers, like other vehicle software providers, compete with one another on the strength of their products and services. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 78 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 78 of the Complaint..

79. Dealers much prefer MVSC’s product and service to the EVR service provided by CVR. With respect to the product, MVSC’s DMVdesk is a web-based program that is much more flexible than CVR’s product, which must be installed on a dealer’s hard drive. Dealers widely acknowledge that DMVdesk’s user interface is simpler and easier to use. There is also more automation with DMVdesk, requiring fewer steps to complete the EVR process.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR denies that Dealers prefer MVSC's EVR product and services over CVR's product and services. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 79 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

80. With respect to service, there is no comparison. In California – where EVR providers do not issue the registration and license plates at the point of sale, but instead process them after the purchase – it takes CVR at least 30 days and sometimes as much as two months to deliver the physical registration and license plates to car buyers. MVSC accomplishes the same in one day. CVR's months-long backlog versus MVSC's same-day turnaround provides a tangible example of MVSC's superior service as compared to CVR.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that California does not require that the printed registration and license plates be provided to the car buyer at the time of sale. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 80 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 80 of the Complaint.

81. MVSC also offers 24/7 customer service – a dealership can call or message MVSC at any time of the day, and MVSC will respond almost immediately to help resolve any issues. MVSC provides extensive training for dealership employees to ensure they know how to use DMVdesk and understand the legal and technical requirements for EVR. MVSC also conducts monthly onsite visits to ensure that there are no latent issues that have not been addressed. Perhaps most illustrative of the ways MVSC provides superior service to dealers, MVSC even dispatches backup clerks to a dealership's offices when the dealership has someone out sick or is understaffed.

ANSWER: CVR denies that MVSC provides superior service to Dealers. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 81 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

82. In terms of quality control, MVSC's procedures exceed anything in the market. MVSC audits the paperwork and information for every EVR transaction. MVSC even videotapes the processing of every piece of paper so that if issues arise later, there is a video record of what MVSC actually received. Due to MVSC's fastidious procedures, MVSC has the lowest error rate in the market.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 82 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

83. Finally, MVSC has also brought innovation to the market in terms of dealer choice. Prior to MVSC entering the California EVR market, the standard length of an EVR provider's contract with a dealer was two years. CVR insisted that dealers agree to two-year contracts in order to make it difficult for those dealers to switch EVR providers. MVSC then entered the market and introduced the month-to-month contract in order to provide more flexibility for dealers. As a result of this innovation, the standard EVR contract in California – including from CVR – is now month-to-month, giving dealers greater flexibility to continually select the EVR provider of their choice.

ANSWER: CVR admits that it had a number of multi-year contracts with certain Dealers during the time period identified in the Complaint and that most of CVR's current EVR contracts with California Dealers are month-to-month contracts. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 83 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 83 of the Complaint.

d. CVR Acquired AVRS To Try To Stop Its Market Share from Shrinking

84. As a result of the above factors, MVSC slowly increased its market share in California, while CVR saw its market share decrease. In order to stop the slide, CVR made a major acquisition in 2015. On April 2, 2015, CVR acquired AVRS, Inc. ("AVRS") for \$49.5 million. At the time, AVRS was a quickly growing EVR provider in California. CVR hoped that the combination of AVRS with CVR's "seamless end-to-end DMS integration" would reestablish CVR's monopoly in the California EVR market. The expensive ploy did not work. After the acquisition, AVRS's service to its dealerships quickly deteriorated to CVR's inferior levels. As one dealer wrote to CVR in the summer of 2016, referring to AVRS: "I have always stated that your customer services etc. were the most important reason for staying with AVRS over DMV Desk, since your products are so similar. Since the CDK [i.e., CVR] buyout, we have noticed a huge decline in service."

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that MVSC is the largest EVR services provider in the state of California. CVR further admits that it acquired AVRS on April 2, 2015 for an acquisition date fair value of total consideration of \$49.5 million. CVR admits that Janet Michels, General Manager of CVR, stated in an April 2, 2015 press release: "The combination of

AVRS innovation, customer service and training, now coupled with seamless end-to-end DMS integration, will bring our California clients to another level of platform excellence and data security that can't be achieved by any other service provider in California.” CVR admits that AVRS received an email from a dealer representative on May 13, 2016, containing language substantially similar to the quoted material in the last two sentences of paragraph 84 of the Complaint. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 84 of the Complaint.

85. Today, due to its superior product and service, MVSC has been able to earn approximately 50 percent of the EVR market in California. CVR still controls approximately 40 percent of the market, while Dealertrack has the remaining ten percent.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that MVSC is the largest EVR services provider in the state of California, that CVR is the second largest, and that Dealertrack is the third largest. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 85 of the Complaint related to the market share of entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 85 of the Complaint.

4. Other State EVR Markets

86. CVR maintains a monopoly or dominant position in many other state EVR markets, including Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and South Carolina. MVSC plans to enter other EVR markets, including Wisconsin and Virginia. But so long as CDK and Reynolds deny MVSC access to the dealer data stored in their DMS platforms, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for MVSC to compete in those markets.

ANSWER: Paragraph 86 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that it markets and sells EVR products and services in a number of states including those identified in the first sentence of paragraph 86 of the Complaint. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 86 of the Complaint that relate to individuals

or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 86 of the Complaint.

87. Besides California, there is one state in which MVSC has been able to break CVR's stranglehold – Oregon. Until last year, CVR maintained a monopoly in Oregon, controlling virtually 100 percent of the EVR market. Due to CVR's poor service, Oregon sought to introduce competition into its EVR market and license other EVR providers. MVSC applied, and Oregon approved MVSC as an EVR provider in the state. After MVSC entered the market, instead of competing, CVR decided to leave the Oregon market altogether because of the market's small size. As a result, MVSC is now the leading EVR provider in the Oregon EVR market.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that MVSC markets and sells EVR products and services in the State of Oregon and that it is the largest EVR services provider in that state. CVR further admits that in September 2016, CVR's contract with the Oregon Driver and Motor Vehicle Services and the Department of Transportation concluded and was not renewed. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 87 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 87 of the Complaint.

II. It Is Essential that EVR Providers Be Able To Obtain Data from a Dealer's DMS

88. In order for an EVR provider to participate in an EVR market, it is necessary that the provider be able to retrieve the following specific information about the sale of a car from the dealer's DMS: (1) identity of the car buyer; (2) car make, model, and VIN; and (3) financing information.

ANSWER: CVR admits that EVR providers use various data in their provision of services, including but not limited to that identified in paragraph 88 of the Complaint, but denies that all such data is always used in the provision of EVR services or that direct access to a DMS is required to obtain such data. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 88 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

89. It is impossible to provide EVR services without that information, which must be provided to a state's DMV in order to complete the electronic registration and titling of a car. A dealer's DMS is the only place to obtain this information. Nobody in the industry disputes that being able to retrieve this data from a dealer's DMS is essential, necessary, and required to function as an EVR provider. As CDK describes it, the data on a dealer's DMS is "irreplaceable."

ANSWER: CVR admits that EVR providers use various data in their provision of services, including but not limited to that identified in paragraph 89 of the Complaint, but denies that such data is necessarily found in a DMS. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 89 of the Complaint.

A. Although Dealers Own the Data Stored on Their DMS, CDK and Reynolds Control Access to the Data

90. The data on a dealer's DMS is not owned by the DMS provider. Rather, the data is owned by the dealers. CDK and Reynolds admit as much. CDK publicly states that it "has always understood that dealerships own their data and enjoy having choices on how best to share and utilize that data with others." Similarly, Reynolds has declared, "The data belongs to the dealers. We all agree on that."

ANSWER: CVR admits that Dealers input certain data into the DMS, alongside other data hosted in the DMS that does not belong to Dealers. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 90 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

91. Even though dealers own the data, CDK and Reynolds have seized control over who can access it. CDK and Reynolds prohibit dealers from providing data stored on the dealer's DMS to third-party vendors through "unauthorized means" – which CDK and Reynolds interpret to mean any access not specifically approved by them. To provide "unauthorized" access, according to CDK and Reynolds, constitutes a "hostile integration" with the DMS and is a breach by the dealer of the DMS contract. Instead of dealers, therefore, CDK and Reynolds control the flow of data from a dealer's DMS to third-party vendors.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 91 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

92. CDK and Reynolds charge third-party vendors large fees for accessing data stored on a dealer's DMS. Doing so is a major and growing revenue source for CDK and Reynolds. It is a driving factor behind their large margins and high profitability. The fact that CDK and

Reynolds – rather than the dealers themselves – profit from charging third parties for access to the dealers’ own data is a prime example of the imbalance of power between the dealers and the DMS providers. Indeed, in nearly every case, the third-party vendors pass the cost of access to dealer data on to the dealers themselves in the form of higher service fees – in effect, dealers have to pay CDK and Reynolds for access to their own data.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that CDK and Reynolds charge vendor participants in their respective partner programs for integration and other services. CVR denies that it passes those fees to its dealer customers. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 92 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 92 of the Complaint.

B. CDK and Reynolds Have Similar Third-Party Programs for Accessing Data on Their DMS Platforms

93. CDK and Reynolds provide access to the data on a dealer’s DMS through official third-party access programs. CDK’s access program is called Third Party Access (“3PA”). Reynolds’s is called the Reynolds Certified Interface (“RCI”). These programs supply the only means through which third-party vendors can retrieve – instantaneously and in real time – the data necessary to provide services for the dealership. Participation in these two programs is also the only way that third-party vendors become “certified” to obtain data from a dealer’s DMS.

ANSWER: CVR admits that CDK and Reynolds both have third-party access programs. Upon information and belief, CVR admits that CDK offers a “Third Party Access” program (“3PA”), n/k/a the CDK Global Partner program, and that Reynolds has a “Reynolds Certified Interface” program. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 93 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 93 of the Complaint.

94. As CDK and Reynolds repeatedly tout to dealers, the 3PA and RCI programs are the “only approved methods for accessing” data on a dealer’s DMS. Any other method for accessing data from a dealer’s DMS is “unauthorized.”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 94 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

95. Participation in the 3PA and RCI programs allows a third-party vendor to obtain the needed data from a dealer's DMS, and to do so in real time. For example, when a dealership sells a vehicle, the vendor can immediately retrieve data about that the car buyer, the vehicle, and the financing details.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 95 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

96. As for pricing, CDK publicly states that the pricing for participation in the 3PA program is standardized and the same for all vendors. "Our 3PA pricing philosophy is simple," CDK states in its program guide, "standardized pricing for all customers." CDK's website makes the same point: "Our philosophy is simple: standardized pricing for all our Third Party Access vendors." But as detailed below, that is not true with respect to MVSC.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 96 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

97. CDK has posted a pricing guide on its website that sets forth the standardized charges for accessing specific types of information from the DMS. For the type of information that EVR providers require – buyer, vehicle, and financing data – the standardized pricing is \$49 per dealer per month.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 97 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

98. Reynolds's pricing for participating in the RCI program is much more secretive. According to former Reynolds executives, Reynolds has a pricing committee (chaired by owner Bob Brockman) that determines the rates on a vendor-by-vendor basis. The pricing information is not shared internally at Reynolds – let alone publicly – and even account executives within the RCI program sometimes do not know the rationale for what vendors are charged to participate.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 98 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

99. CDK and Reynolds pay lip service to the fact that dealerships "own their data and enjoy having choices on how best to share and utilize that data." CDK and Reynolds represent that dealers should "choose the vendors with whom [they] want to share data" through the third-party programs. But that is not how it works in reality. Even though California and Illinois dealers want MVSC to participate in the 3PA and RCI programs and despite MVSC's repeated

attempts to participate, CDK and Reynolds have entered into an illegal conspiracy to block MVSC from participating in the programs.

ANSWER: Paragraph 99 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 99 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

III. CDK, Reynolds, and CVR Have Illegally Agreed To Block MVSC from Participating in the 3PA and RCI Programs

A. The Facts of the Agreement Are Straightforward

100. As of January 2014, CDK and Reynolds had entered into an illegal agreement in which both DMS providers agreed to block MVSC from participating in their third-party access programs. It is likely that the agreement was formed prior to that date, but it was in place at least by January 2014. The agreement continues in effect to this day.

ANSWER: Paragraph 100 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge and information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 100 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

101. CDK's and Reynolds's identical decisions to block MVSC from their third-party access programs were the function of an agreement between them, not unilateral decisionmaking. CDK and Reynolds – horizontal competitors in the DMS market – coordinated their actions and agreed that they both would reject MVSC from their third-party programs. CDK and Reynolds entered into the illegal agreement with CVR's encouragement.

ANSWER: Paragraph 101 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 101 of the Complaint that relate to individuals or entities other than CVR and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 101 of the Complaint.

102. The agreement was formed and implemented by at least the following individuals: Scott W. Herbers, CVR's longtime General Manager who at the same time served in senior

executive positions at CDK; Robert N. Karp, President, CDK North America, and the person with oversight of CDK's 3PA program; and Robert Schaefer, Director of Data Services at Reynolds and the person in charge of Reynolds's RCI program.

ANSWER: Paragraph 102 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 102 of the Complaint.

103. Scott Herbers is at the nexus of the conspiracy. Not only was he the longtime General Manager of CVR from 2002 until 2015, but he also served as a top executive at CDK during the same period. For example, while running CVR in January 2014, Mr. Herbers was also the CDK Vice President in charge of CDK's western region. Today, Mr. Herbers serves as CDK's Vice President of Sales, North America, while retaining some oversight responsibilities for CVR. Moreover, before taking the helm at CVR, Mr. Herbers was a top executive at Reynolds, serving as Vice President of Sales from 1991 to 2002. Mr. Herbers is therefore at the center of the CDK-Reynolds-CVR triangle.

ANSWER: Paragraph 103 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that Scott Herbers served as the general manager of CVR from approximately 2002 to 2015 and that as he transitioned out of that role in 2014 he took on a new title and responsibilities with respect to CDK's western region sales. Upon information and belief, CVR further admits that today Mr. Herbers serves as the Vice President of North America Dealership Sales for CDK but denies that he oversees CVR's operations. Upon information and belief, CVR admits that Mr. Herbers was previously employed at Reynolds. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 103 of the Complaint.

104. Mr. Karp (CDK) and Mr. Schaefer (Reynolds) have played pivotal roles in implementing the agreement. MVSC has made repeated attempts to participate in the 3PA and RCI programs. On several occasions, lower-level CDK and Reynolds employees promised (or expressed confidence) that MVSC would be allowed to participate in the programs. But, inevitably, when the idea was run up the corporate ladder, those same employees would come back with news that MVSC's applications had been blocked by senior executives – Mr. Karp at CDK and Mr. Schaefer at Reynolds.

ANSWER: Paragraph 104 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 104 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

105. Based on information from a participant in the collusive conversations, CDK even has a name for the illegal conspiracy – the “Closed Category.” EVR is a “Closed Category” within the third-party programs because they are “closed” to MVSC. Instead, CDK and Reynolds agreed to allow CVR – and only CVR – to participate in the programs in the EVR markets where CVR competes with MVSC.

ANSWER: Paragraph 105 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 105 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 105 of the Complaint.

106. The executives had every opportunity to coordinate and collude, and based on information from participants in those conversations, the executives took full advantage of those opportunities. Mr. Herbers and top executives at CDK and Reynolds sat on CVR’s Board of Directors together. During board meetings, MVSC was a recurring topic of conversation. A former CVR board member confirmed that Reynolds and CDK executives were “very involved” and “very knowledgeable about MVSC and everything CVR was doing.”

ANSWER: Paragraph 106 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that Scott Herbers served on the Board of Directors for CVR during a portion of the time identified in the Complaint and that executives from CDK and Reynolds served on the CVR Board of Directors during that same time period. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 106 of the Complaint concerning alleged statements by an unidentified former CVR Board member and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 106 of the Complaint.

107. The purpose of the conspiracy is self-evident: (1) protect CVR's monopoly in the Illinois EVR market; (2) empower CVR to regain its monopoly position in the California EVR market; and (3) block MVSC from effectively competing with CVR in markets that MVSC may enter in the future. For CDK and Reynolds, CVR has been a cash cow, generating hundreds of millions of dollars during their ownership. The purpose of the conspiracy is to protect the flow of those profits into the coffers of CDK and Reynolds.

ANSWER: Paragraph 107 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 107 of the Complaint.

108. Removing all doubt as to the existence of the conspiracy, a CDK executive has even confirmed to a senior MVSC executive that CDK has agreed "for a long time" to keep EVR as a "closed category" within the 3PA program to keep MVSC out and to protect CVR. He confirmed that it was Mr. Schaefer at Reynolds who was over the consideration of MVSC for participation in the RCI program. His purpose in calling was to let MVSC know that there were some lower-level executives within CDK who believed the agreement was wrong. They believed MVSC should be allowed to participate in the third-party programs and therefore compete with CVR on a level-playing field. These CDK executives had argued that participation should be offered to everyone equally and the EVR companies should compete on the quality of the product and service. But he said that Mr. Herbers and Mr. Karp had rejected this argument. He ended the conversation by imploring the MVSC executive to contact a specific executive vice president at CDK – Malcolm W. Thorne, CDK's Chief Global Strategy Officer – in the hope that he would override Mr. Herbers and Mr. Karp and allow MVSC to participate in the 3PA program. MVSC's efforts in this regard have been to no avail.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 108 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

B. CVR Had Conspiratorial Conversations With CDK and Reynolds

109. CVR was not a bystander to the CDK and Reynolds conspiracy to block MVSC from their respective 3PA and RCI programs. Instead, CVR executives actively participated in conspiratorial conversations with CDK and Reynolds, specifically discussing the need to block MVSC from accessing dealer data (whether through the 3PA and RCI data integration programs or otherwise) so that MVSC could not effectively compete.

ANSWER: Paragraph 109 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 109 of the Complaint.

110. A long-time member of CVR's Board of Directors – which is comprised of representatives from CDK, Reynolds, and CVR – admitted to MVSC that the board specifically discussed keeping MVSC at a disadvantage with respect to data access. Board members recognized that MVSC “outcompeted CVR” with respect to “technology and improved services,” and so board members agreed that CVR needed a competitive advantage as compared to its competitors regarding access to dealer data. CVR board meetings therefore not only provided the opportunity for Defendants to conspire – Defendants in fact seized on that opportunity.

ANSWER: Paragraph 110 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that CVR's Board of Directors includes representatives from CDK, Reynolds, and CVR. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 110 of the Complaint concerning alleged statements by an unidentified member of the CVR Board of Directors and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 110 of the Complaint.

111. The CVR executives who have had these conspiratorial conversations with CDK and Reynolds at board meetings and elsewhere include, but are not limited to, Scott Herbers (former CVR General Manager), Jim Quinlan (current CVR General Manager), and John Roeder (CVR Senior Executive of Sales and Operations).

ANSWER: Paragraph 111 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 111 of the Complaint.

112. Outside of board meetings, CVR executives worked with CDK to keep its integration program “closed” to MVSC so that CVR could maintain its monopoly in the Illinois EVR market and regain its monopoly in the California EVR market. In an internal CDK presentation regarding its 3PA program, there is a section entitled “Category Restrictions in Place,” with a subsection dedicated to “CVR Competitors.” It reads: “*Not allowed to sign, even with extract, only unless in a territory not of value to CVR.*” That is, the presentation confirms that CVR's competitors are not allowed in the 3PA program at all – even if all they need is simple extract of data, as opposed to write-back capabilities – “only unless” they operate in an EVR market that is “not of value to CVR.” These rules as described in the internal CDK presentation were implemented and are enforced with the express participation, input, and approval from CVR executives.

ANSWER: Paragraph 112 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR states that Plaintiff has not identified the source of the quotations that appears in the second and third sentences of paragraph 112 of the Complaint and thus CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the accuracy of those quotations. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 112 of the Complaint.

113. At times, there have been lower-level executives at both CDK and Reynolds who have urged allowing MVSC into their respective integration programs. But a CDK executive informed MVSC that internal discussions at CDK – discussions in which CVR executives have participated, including those executives identified above – devolve into “how much money CDK would make” in integration fees if MVSC were allowed into the 3PA program versus how much profit Defendants would be “giving up by allowing a competitor” to have access to dealer data through the program. Given the monopoly profits at issue, top CVR and CDK executives have prevailed in continuing to block MVSC as a way to protect and increase CVR’s market positions (including in Illinois and California).

ANSWER: Paragraph 113 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CDK lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 113 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

114. Apart from working with CDK and Reynolds to block MVSC from the 3PA and RCI data integration programs, CVR also coordinated with CDK and Reynolds with respect to the blocking of independent integrators. For example, Jim Quinlan (CDK’s General Manager) specifically discussed with top CDK executives the blocking of independent integrators as it related to MVSC. As described below, CDK sent letters to MVSC’s dealer customers regarding the blocking of independent integrators and informing dealers that only “certified” vendors such as CVR would have access to dealer data. Mr. Quinlan (of CVR) and Mr. Karp (of CDK) specifically discussed those letters and hatched plans to capitalize on the expected loss of business that MVSC would suffer. Mr. Quinlan told CVR salespeople that once CDK sent the letters to MVSC’s dealer customers, CVR should “target” those dealers and “be prepared” to handle the influx of dealers leaving MVSC for CVR.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 114 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and

on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 114 of the Complaint.

C. CDK and Reynolds Have Enforced the Agreement

115. CDK and Reynolds have been disciplined in their adherence to their illegal agreement. Every time MVSC has applied to participate in the 3PA and RCI programs, MVSC has been told “No.”

ANSWER: Paragraph 115 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 115 and on that basis denies them.

1. CDK Has Repeatedly Refused To Allow MVSC To Participate in the 3PA Program

116. MVSC first applied to participate in CDK’s 3PA program in February 2014. MVSC made clear that it needed only basic data from a dealership’s DMS and that it would pay the standard rates for the data. On March 14, 2014, CDK rejected MVSC’s application without explanation, stating: “You have not been approved for inclusion in the [CDK] Third Party Access Program.” MVSC asked the CDK representative multiple times for an explanation and received nothing other than the following statement: “The decision was far above my level.”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 116 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

117. Many dealers wrote to CDK to complain. On May 15, 2014, one wrote: “DMVdesk is our chosen [EVR provider] in the State of California for electronically processing the registration and titles for all of our stores. We understand DMVdesk was denied the opportunity to participate in the program without explanation. We would strongly encourage [CDK] to reconsider this decision and to allow DMVdesk to participate in the program. We have utilized other [EVR providers] and have found DMVdesk to have a superior product and provide us with a higher level of service and support than the other approved [EVR providers].”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 117 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

118. On May 22, 2014, another dealer wrote CDK: “We currently process our DMV work electronically through our service provider, Motor Vehicle Software Corporation (DMVdesk). We are very happy with the product and service that they provide to all of our stores. It has come to my attention that they applied to participate in the [CDK] Third-Party Access Program, but were denied access. The fact that [CDK] and Motor Vehicle Software

Corporation share a common client should encourage you to embrace a business relationship that will ultimately serve us, your end user. We strongly encourage [CDK] to reconsider this decision and to allow MVSC to participate in the program. We have used other Service Providers in the past and have found that DMVdesk exceeds our expectations. If they can bring additional value to us through the [CDK] Third-Party Access Program, then we would like to see it happen.”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 118 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

119. On July 11, 2014, another dealer wrote CDK regarding its decision to block MVSC: “I am writing to encourage [CDK] to reconsider this decision and to allow DMVdesk to participate in the program as I believe competition in the market place is always good. When compared to the other [EVR providers] we have used in the past, we have found DMVdesk to best meet [our] needs, while providing us with a high level of service and support.”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 119 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

120. In July 2014, after being prompted by multiple dealerships, MVSC again applied to participate in CDK’s 3PA program. Citing the letters the dealerships had sent to CDK, MVSC wrote that it was “hopeful that after considering the desires of your customers and the value of having DMVdesk as part of the program that CDK will approve this application.” MVSC also noted the “meaningful financial value to CDK in approving DMVdesk as a vendor,” given that MVSC would pay the standardized rates for the data on the DMS. Finally, MVSC noted that allowing MVSC to participate would support CDK’s statement to dealers that “[d]ealerships own their data and should have choices on how best to share it and use it. Our Third-Party Access Program lets you [the dealerships] choose the vendors with whom you want to share data, by providing participating third parties with secure application programming interfaces.”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 120 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

121. The CDK representative that processed MVSC’s application wrote that a “first, smaller committee agreed” to allow MVSC into the 3PA program, but that he had to send the application “up the chain.” Once in the hands of Mr. Herbers and Mr. Karp, MVSC’s application had no chance. They overruled the committee’s decision and again rejected MVSC’s application. This time, however, MVSC received an explanation for the rejection: CDK stated that MVSC was a competitor to CVR, and it was therefore unlikely that MVSC would ever be allowed to participate in the program.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 121 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

122. In March 2015, MVSC again applied to the 3PA program. MVSC emphasized that it would pay the posted standardized rates for participation. After MVSC applied and asked for a status update, a CDK representative responded that MVSC's application was "sitting at the highest level of governance that we have" – meaning, with Mr. Karp and Mr. Herbers. This time, instead of a flat rejection as with the two prior attempts, CDK demanded 33 percent of MVSC's top-line revenue to participate, an extortive demand that would make it impossible for MVSC to operate as a profitable business. CDK knew that MVSC could not charge dealerships more in order to cover the exorbitant demand. CDK knew that MVSC would lose money on every CDK dealership that it served, would cease to be able to operate as a going concern, and could never accept the proposal. MVSC made these points to CDK, and referred CDK to its public statements that "[o]ur 3PA program pricing philosophy is simple: standardized pricing for all customers." MVSC again stressed that it required only basic information from a dealer's DMS – among the cheapest information to obtain based on CDK's standardized pricing sheet. CDK responded that no matter what it had said publicly, privately MVSC was different because it competed with CVR and so would have to pay the exorbitant rate. CDK knew that no business could pay 33 percent of its top-line revenue to obtain the basic (but necessary) data from the DMS. The requested percentage was an effective refusal to deal, and CDK knew it.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 122 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

123. In May 2016 – again at the behest of various dealerships – MVSC tried yet again to participate in the 3PA program. On May 2, 2016, MVSC spoke with Dan McCray, Vice President of Product Management at CDK. Mr. McCray stated that vendors "should be able to integrate with the DMS even if they have products that compete with companies owned by CDK." Mr. McCray also said that the standardized pricing posted on the 3PA website is what MVSC would pay if it wanted to participate. MVSC stated that it had always been willing to pay the posted rates. Therefore, with the apparent change of heart from CDK, MVSC applied the very next day to participate in the 3PA program. After a week had passed, MVSC contacted Mr. McCray for a status update. On May 12, 2016, Mr. McCray responded: "I learned a lot since the last time we talked. I see this is not going to be [an] easy decision." Mr. Herbers and Mr. Karp had intervened. Indeed, Mr. McCray stated that CDK had "elevated your 3PA integration discussions." Then, as it had before, CDK quoted MVSC a similarly offensive percentage of MVSC's top-line revenue as the price of participation – this time 25 percent of MVSC's gross revenues. And as before, MVSC explained to CDK that the quoted price was an effective refusal to deal, as MVSC could not raise its rates to cover the huge fee. MVSC would still lose money on every CDK dealership. To break even, MVSC would have to lay off over half of its staff; cease all research and development efforts; and end multiple partnerships with car dealer associations. Even then, such cuts would most likely not be enough. CDK understood that, and once again, it knew that the quoted price was an effective refusal to deal.

ANSWER: Paragraph 123 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or

information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 123 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

124. In September 2016, MVSC applied again to participate. This time, MVSC attached with its application CDK's "standardized" price list for all vendors in the 3PA program. On September 13, 2016, CDK responded that the publicized pricing did not apply to MVSC, and that there would be "no change to the pricing" that CDK had presented previously. For MVSC, "the integration pricing is still 25 percent of the revenue generated." CDK openly admitted that MVSC's pricing was so high because CDK and Reynolds "have a competing product in the market" – namely, CVR.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 124 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them

125. With CDK's refusal to deal causing continued disruptions, dealerships again encouraged MVSC to apply to the 3PA program. And so on October 21, 2016, MVSC wrote to CDK: "We have tried numerous times [to participate in the 3PA program] and we have been told we can't participate and were quoted a price that far exceeds that which is published on the website and [which is] economically unfeasible." CDK offered no substantive response.

ANSWER: Paragraph 125 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 125 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

2. Reynolds Has Repeatedly Refused to Allow MVSC to Participate in the RCI Program

126. MVSC first applied to participate in Reynolds's RCI program in early 2014. In response, Reynolds refused to provide a price quote until MVSC provided detailed information about MVSC's business. Reynolds's aim was to extract as much proprietary information from MVSC as possible before providing firm pricing. Such information included details regarding MVSC's future business plans in California and Illinois, as well as technical information on how MVSC internally used and processed the data pulled from the DMS. Finally, in February 2014, Reynolds came back with a price quote that translated into a huge percentage of MVSC's top-line revenues, similar to CDK's demand. If paid, the cost of accessing the DMS would require MVSC to operate at steep losses, which would therefore make the business no longer viable. Like CDK, Reynolds knew that the quoted price was an effective refusal to deal.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 126 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

127. At the urging of several dealerships, MVSC applied again in August 2014. This time, Reynolds provided a quote that was actually higher than the one provided in February. Reynolds stated that a senior-level “pricing committee” had mandated that MVSC be quoted the even higher rate. The rate was exorbitant, and MVSC informed Reynolds that the proposed pricing would effectively eliminate MVSC’s ability to serve dealerships that use the Reynolds DMS. Moreover, MVSC explained that the data it required from the DMS was basic information that in no way justified the inflated rate. “To be clear,” MVSC wrote to Reynolds, “our desire is to participate in the RCI program, but financially it is impossible for us.” Reynolds responded that the quoted rate would not change and therefore terminated the discussions regarding MVSC becoming RCI certified.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 127 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

128. In 2016, while at an industry conference, an MVSC executive complained to a CVR executive about how absurd the quoted rates were. In response, the CVR executive confirmed that the quotes were not serious and were simply designed as an effective refusal to deal. The CVR executive stated: *“I wish we would have asked for 85 percent of your revenue. We don’t want you in the program.”*

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 128 of the Complaint concerning alleged statements by an unidentified CVR executive and on that basis denies them. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 128 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

D. There is Clear Evidence of the Agreement in the Marketplace

129. The illegal conspiracy reveals itself in obvious ways in the various state EVR markets. For example, MVSC and CVR do not compete in the Oregon EVR market. And yet, CDK and Reynolds still do not allow MVSC to participate in their third-party programs, even within the limited Oregon market.

ANSWER: Paragraph 129 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that currently it does not market or sell EVR products and services in Oregon. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 129 of the Complaint

that relate to other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 129 of the Complaint.

130. Standing in stark contrast is the Texas EVR market, where neither CVR nor MVSC operates due to Texas's byzantine regulation of EVR services at the county (rather than the state) level. In Texas, CDK and Reynolds both allow the local EVR provider (AIB, Inc.) to participate in their third-party programs. AIB operates only in Texas and poses no competitive threat to CVR. Compare that with Oregon, where MVSC is the local EVR provider: CDK and Reynolds both bar MVSC from participating. CDK and Reynolds therefore treat AIB (a non-competitor to CVR) one way, and MVSC (the chief competitor to CVR in California) another way. As these on-the-ground facts demonstrate, CDK and Reynolds are targeting MVSC.

ANSWER: Paragraph 130 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that it does not market or sell EVR products or services in Texas. Upon information and belief, CVR admits that AIB, Inc. offers EVR products and services in Texas. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 130 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

131. The California and Illinois EVR markets remove all doubt. Those are the markets where MVSC and CVR compete head-to-head. In those states, CVR is the *only* EVR provider allowed to participate in the 3PA and RCI programs. Therefore, in those markets where CVR competes with MVSC, CDK and Reynolds give CVR special protection by refusing to allow competing providers to participate.

ANSWER: CVR states that the allegations in paragraph 131 of the Complaint are so vague and ambiguous as to the definition of the term "markets" that CVR cannot respond to those allegations and on that basis denies them. CVR admits that MVSC and CVR both market and sell EVR products and services in California and Illinois. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 131 of the Complaint that relate to other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 131 of the Complaint.

132. Finally, other DMS providers – the ones that do not own CVR – allow MVSC to participate in their third-party programs. These DMS providers – although minor and

comprising a small percentage of the dealership market – include Dealertrack and Advent. It is only CDK and Reynolds – the owners of CVR and the two dominant DMS providers – that refuse to allow MVSC to participate.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 132 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

E. CDK and Reynolds Have Conspired With Respect to Access to Dealer Data In Other Ways

133. CDK and Reynolds have not only agreed to block MVSC from participating in their 3PA and RCI programs, but they have conspired to control access to dealer data generally. Specifically, CDK and Reynolds have illegally agreed to eliminate competition in the market for access to dealer data. In furtherance of that conspiracy, they agreed (1) to no longer compete with each other in that market, and (2) to block competitors for data integration from accessing dealer data on their respective DMS platforms. The result is that for vendors like MVSC, there are no options for obtaining dealer data except from CDK and Reynolds.

ANSWER: Paragraph 133 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 133 of the Complaint.

1. CDK and Reynolds Entered into a Per Se Illegal Written Agreement Dividing the Dealer Data Integration Market

134. For many years, CDK and Reynolds competed in the market data integration – i.e., the market for providing dealer data to application providers. For over a decade, CDK had provided data integration services for dealers using the Reynolds DMS, competing directly with Reynolds’ own RCI integration product. Effective February 18, 2015, however, CDK and Reynolds entered into a written agreement categorized as a “Wind Down Access Agreement” whereby Defendants agreed that they would no longer compete in the Dealer Data Integration Market. It is a classic case of illegal market division: CDK agreed that it would no longer compete in providing access to dealer data on the Reynolds DMS, ceding that ground exclusively to Reynolds. Moreover, because Reynolds already did not compete with CDK in providing access to data for dealers using the CDK DMS, the agreement ensured that CDK and Reynolds would be the exclusive providers of data integration services for dealer data on their respective DMS platforms.

ANSWER: Paragraph 134 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits, upon information and belief, that CDK competes with Reynolds in the marketing and sales of DMS products and

services. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 134 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

135. More than that, the agreement mandated coordination between the erstwhile competitors in transitioning all of CDK's vendor clients (i.e., those vendors for whom CDK provided access to dealer data on the Reynolds DMS) into the Reynolds RCI program. In short, the written agreement is direct and irrefutable evidence of CDK's and Reynolds's collusion to eliminate competition for data integration, and therefore be the sole providers of data integration services for dealers using their respective DMS platforms. This leaves vendors like MVSC with no choice but to obtain data from CDK and Reynolds – except, of course, CDK and Reynolds have agreed not to allow MVSC into their data access programs.

ANSWER: Paragraph 135 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 135 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

a. The Agreement Contains Specific Provisions Dividing the Dealer Data Integration Market

136. The agreement's key provision provides that CDK agreed to no longer integrate or access any Reynolds DMS. Section 4.1. In short, CDK agreed to no longer provide any data service that involves pulling data from a Reynolds DMS for use by any application provider. *Id.*

ANSWER: Paragraph 136 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 136 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

137. The agreement granted CDK a "Wind Down Period" of one year to stop pulling dealer data stored on the Reynolds DMS. During the wind-down period, Reynolds agreed that CDK could continue to pull dealer data just as it had before.

ANSWER: Paragraph 137 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 137 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

b. The Agreement Required Coordination in Transitioning Vendor Clients from CDK to Reynolds

138. Because CDK agreed that it would no longer provide vendors with data from dealers using the Reynolds DMS, CDK and Reynolds agreed that they would work together to transition those vendors into the Reynolds RCI program. Specifically, the agreement mandated that CDK cooperate with Reynolds' efforts to convince vendors to join the RCI program. Sections 3.1 and 3.4.

ANSWER: Paragraph 138 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 138 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

139. It is one thing for competitors to agree not to compete and divide the market. It is yet another for those same competitors to agree to coordinate in transitioning customers to each other. It also lays bare a primary purpose behind the agreement: prevent vendors from using competing data integrators and force them to become members of the RCI and 3PA programs.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 139 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

140. In connection with coordinating the transition of vendors from CDK's data pulling services into the RCI program, the wind down agreement required CDK to give Reynolds full information about the vendors CDK served, including their name, contact information, contract terms, data pulling requirements, usernames used to pull the data, and more. Absent collusion, this type of highly confidential customer information would be treated as a trade secret carefully protected from the prying eyes of competitors.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 140 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

141. As the agreement mandated, after the wind-down period, CDK stopped serving Reynolds DMS dealers as a data integrator. Also as mandated by the agreement, CDK and Reynolds coordinated the transition of vendors from CDK to Reynolds. On March 2, 2015, CDK sent a letter to its vendor clients – i.e., the ones for whom CDK had pulled data from the Reynolds DMS – announcing that the vendors “will be provided with a roadmap to transition to the Reynolds Certified Interface (RCI) program without any further risk of interruption to existing services.” A few weeks later, CDK delivered that promised roadmap, and made the sales pitch for RCI participation: “We are pleased to be working with R&R to bring you this streamlined, supported process for handling dealership data for your R&R dealers.” In relation to CDK's agreement not to compete, the letter stated that if the vendor was “not RCI Certified, it

will be more difficult to reliably receive dealership data since DMI is no longer extracting data directly from Reynolds systems.”

ANSWER: Paragraph 141 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 141 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

142. The agreement had its intended effect: vendors were forced from CDK’s data integration services into the Reynolds RCI program.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 142 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

2. CDK and Reynolds Have Agreed to Block Independent Data Integrators from Accessing Dealer Data

143. Having agreed to no longer compete with each other for data integration, CDK and Reynolds needed to get rid of the remaining competition. To that end, they agreed to block independent data integrators from accessing dealer data, and thereby destroy the competition.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 143 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

144. Senior CDK and Reynolds executives – including those who formed and implemented the agreement with respect to MVSC – have admitted that CDK and Reynolds have entered into an agreement to restrict access to dealer data on their systems and to destroy data integrators.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 144 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

145. Specifically, on April 3, 2016, at an industry convention, Dan McCray (CDK’s Vice President of Product Management) approached Steve Cottrell, the owner of Authenticom—one of the leading data integration firms—and said that they should “take a walk.” Mr. McCray led Mr. Cottrell off the convention floor and down a service ramp to a secluded area. Mr. McCray then confirmed the existence of the illegal agreement, stating that CDK and Reynolds had “agreed to only source data from each other and effectively lock you and the other third parties out.” In reference to a prior offer by CDK to acquire Authenticom’s business for \$15 million, Mr. McCray confirmed the illegal agreement again, stating that the number was so low because Authenticom’s “book of Reynolds business is worthless to us because of the agreement

between CDK and Reynolds.” Mr. McCray then grew threatening: “I wanted to look you in the eye and let you know man to man, I have been mandated by our new CEO to seek you out and destroy your business on our systems.” “For god’s sake,” he concluded, “you have built a great little business, get something for it before it is destroyed otherwise *I will f***ing destroy it.*”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 145 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

146. Top Reynolds executives have delivered the same message. In May 2015, Mr. Schaefer told Mr. Cottrell during a phone conversation that CDK and Reynolds had an agreement to support each other’s 3PA and RCI programs and therefore block competitors like Authenticom from pulling dealer data. Mr. Brockman was adamant, Mr. Schaefer said, that all intermediary data integrators must be cut off.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 146 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

147. CDK and Reynolds even have employees actively working together to coordinate the technical aspects of that blocking of independent data integrators such as Authenticom. In December 2016, during one particular vendor’s discussions with CDK about joining the 3PA program and leaving Authenticom, Steve French – CDK’s senior director of client and data services – told the vendor that a large portion of his job was to work with Reynolds to ensure third-party data integrators like Authenticom remain locked out. Mr. French suggested that resistance to getting dealer data from CDK and Reynolds was futile as they were working together to lock out third party data integrators like Authenticom.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 147 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

* * * * *

148. The bottom line is that CDK and Reynolds have conspired in many ways to control access to dealer data. Their agreement to eliminate competition in the data integration market has directly affected MVSC because it means that MVSC has no alternatives to obtain dealer data except from CDK and Reynolds. And the fact that Defendants have conspired so explicitly to control access to dealer data generally only makes their conspiracy with respect to MVSC specifically all the more egregious and damaging.

ANSWER: Paragraph 148 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or

information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 148 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

IV. CVR Is Maintaining Its Monopoly Position in the Illinois EVR Market

149. Because CDK and Reynolds refuse to allow MVSC to participate in their third-party programs, MVSC is unable to compete with CVR in the Illinois EVR market. Participation in the third-party programs with instantaneous access to a dealer's DMS is a pre-requisite to competing in Illinois. Without it, an EVR provider cannot obtain the necessary information in real time in order to process the registration and tags for the car buyer at the point of sale. CVR – as the only EVR provider in Illinois allowed to participate in the 3PA and RCI programs – is therefore guaranteed to maintain its monopoly position with over 95 percent of the market.

ANSWER: Paragraph 149 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 149 of the Complaint.

150. EVR providers other than MVSC are likewise unable to break CVR's monopoly in Illinois. For example, although Dealertrack has operated in Illinois for many years, it has not been able to compete with CVR.

ANSWER: Paragraph 150 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 150 of the Complaint.

151. If MVSC was allowed to participate in the 3PA and RCI programs, and therefore have real-time access to dealer data, then MVSC would be able to compete against CVR in the Illinois EVR market. And if MVSC was allowed to compete against CVR, then CVR's monopoly would no longer be secure.

ANSWER: Paragraph 151 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 151 of the Complaint.

152. CDK and Reynolds are liable for CVR's monopolization of the Illinois EVR market because they control the management and decisionmaking of CVR. Moreover, the only reason CVR is able to maintain its monopoly in Illinois is because CDK and Reynolds have blocked MVSC and other EVR providers from participating in the 3PA and RCI programs.

ANSWER: Paragraph 152 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 152 of the Complaint.

153. Indeed, for purposes of MVSC's monopolization and attempted monopolization Section 2 claims, CDK and CVR are considered a single-entity based on the facts outlined in paragraphs 56 through 60 above. In such circumstances, CDK is considered a competitor through CVR in the relevant EVR markets for purposes of the monopolization of the Illinois EVR market and attempted monopolization of the California EVR market. In coordinating their conduct to achieve CVR's monopoly and attempted monopoly, CDK and CVR's conduct is treated as the unitary conduct of the single enterprise they form. The facts alleged here are a perfect illustration of why a joint venture and its controlling parent are subject to single enterprise liability for monopolization claims. Otherwise, sophisticated competitors like CDK and Reynolds could simply spread their anticompetitive scheme over multiple entities, such that no one entity met all the requirements for unlawful monopolization.

ANSWER: Paragraph 153 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 153 of the Complaint.

154. And as described above, while substantial control is all that is required for a parent to be considered a competitor as a single-entity with its subsidiary for purposes of monopolization claims, the facts alleged here demonstrate that CDK directly controls the day-to-day activities of CVR, making CVR the alter-ego or agent of CDK.

ANSWER: Paragraph 154 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 154 of the Complaint.

V. CVR Is Attempting To Monopolize the California EVR Market, and There Is a Dangerous Probability that It Will Succeed

155. CVR once had a monopoly in the California EVR market, controlling virtually the entire market. But due to MVSC's dedication to quality product and services, MVSC has been able to make inroads into MVSC's dominant market position.

ANSWER: Paragraph 155 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that MVSC is the largest

EVR services provider in the state of California. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 155 of the Complaint.

156. CVR, CDK, and Reynolds are attempting to regain CVR's monopoly position in California through a multi-front campaign. First, CVR is leveraging its position as the only "certified" EVR provider in the state, making good on the purpose behind CDK's and Reynolds's group boycott of MVSC. Second, CDK and Reynolds are cutting off MVSC's alternative paths to obtain the necessary data from dealerships' DMS. This, more than anything, risks reinstating CVR's monopoly. And finally, CDK and Reynolds are contacting MVSC's dealerships directly, using all the leverage they possess to coerce dealerships to switch to CVR. Despite their preference for MVSC, many dealers are in fact making the switch in the face of Defendants' actions. As a result, there is a dangerous probability that CVR will succeed in regaining its monopoly position.

ANSWER: Paragraph 156 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 156 of the Complaint.

A. CVR Is Leveraging Its Position as the Only EVR Provider To Convince Dealerships To Switch from MVSC

157. In California (as elsewhere), CVR has leveraged its position as the only EVR provider allowed to participate in the 3PA and RCI programs. CDK and Reynolds worked in concert with CVR to capitalize on its exclusive status as the only "certified" EVR provider.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 157 of the Complaint that relate to other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 157 of the Complaint.

158. CVR has aggressively sought to use its exclusive DMS access to its advantage. In one typical correspondence, CVR wrote to MVSC's dealers that "it's critical your dealership is utilizing a 'certified' service provider for computerized vehicle registration. Utilizing an uncertified service provider is exposing your DMS customer data to unnecessary risk and liability. For a limited time, CVR, *the industry's only 'certified' service provider*, is offering special incentives to *drop your uncertified service provider* and instantly switch to CVR. Be prepared, be safe, switch to CVR!" (emphasis added).

ANSWER: CVR admits that in or about February 2014, it sent correspondence to certain dealerships that contained language substantially similar to that quoted in paragraph 158 of the Complaint. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 158 of the Complaint.

159. This email from CVR was immediately followed by an email from CDK, which specifically targeted MVSC's product as not being certified. "Your current DMV vendor 'DMV Desk' is not certified – please see the message below from our CVR representative about the risks from that. It's possible to have [CVR] call you and in 10 minutes [we'll] get you switched over to CVR's 'certified' system. . . . It just makes no sense to entrust the security of your DMS data to an uncertified service provider."

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 159 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

160. After CDK sent its email, CVR sent yet another email to MVSC's dealerships, writing: "*We are simply stating the fact that CVR is the industry's only service provider that has 'certified integration' with your [CDK] DMS. That means CVR pulls data securely and directly from your [CDK] DMS, as opposed to all our competitors, including DMV Desk, which access your [CDK] DMS via a hostile interface.*" (emphasis added).

ANSWER: CVR admits that in or about February 2014, it sent correspondence to a dealership that contained language substantially similar to that quoted in paragraph 160 of the Complaint. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 160 of the Complaint.

161. While some dealers saw through CDK's actions for what they were – scare tactics – many other dealers switched.

ANSWER: CVR admits that some dealers have switched from MVSC to CVR for their EVR services needs; CVR further admits that the converse is also true. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 161 of the Complaint.

B. CDK and Reynolds Are Seeking To Completely Cut Off MVSC's Access to the Necessary Data on a Dealer's DMS

162. CVR's ability to market itself as the only "certified" EVR provider in California is an obvious advantage. But even worse, CDK and Reynolds are now engaged in a crusade to eliminate MVSC's last remaining ways to obtain the necessary data for a dealer's DMV. CDK and Reynolds have agreed to block MVSC from accessing the data by any means, whether through the third-party programs or otherwise.

ANSWER: CVR admits that it markets its EVR products and services as "certified" by CDK. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations

in paragraph 162 of the Complaint that relate to other defendants and on that basis denies them.

CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 162 of the Complaint.

163. Because CDK and Reynolds can utilize their power in the DMS market to prosecute their crusade to eliminate any avenue for MVSC to obtain the necessary data, there is a dangerous probability that CVR will illegally regain its monopoly position in the California EVR market.

ANSWER: Paragraph 163 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 163 of the Complaint.

1. CDK and Reynolds Have Cut Off MVSC's Ability To Obtain the Necessary Data from a Dealer's DMS Through Intermediaries

164. At one time, MVSC was able to obtain the required data from a dealer's DMS through intermediaries – i.e., independent data integration companies. The integrators helped dealers manage the data flow for the many third-party vendors that required access to information from the dealer's DMS in order to provide important services. The vendors, such as MVSC, would pay the integrators a fee to access the required data from the dealer's DMS. CDK and Reynolds tolerated this situation for a time. But in an effort to increase revenues, and despite loud protests from dealers, CDK and Reynolds have engaged in a campaign to destroy their competitors in the integration market and cut off intermediary access to their DMS platforms. *See supra* ¶¶ 133–148. In that way, they are forcing third-party vendors to participate in their 3PA and RCI programs. But, as described herein, CDK and Reynolds do not allow MVSC to participate in the third-party programs. They have therefore eliminated the most viable remaining path for MVSC to obtain the required data from a dealer's DMS.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 164 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

a. Reynolds Eliminated Intermediary Access

165. Reynolds was the first to cut off MVSC's access through intermediaries. Until 2014, MVSC was able to obtain data from the Reynolds DMS through Authenticom. But Reynolds cut off that route. As one large dealership explained to MVSC, "Reynolds was seeking to 'choke' all 3rd party efforts to integrate directly with Reynolds to extract data. I have watched several 3rd parties literally be choked until they die and the companies are no more. Authenticom is exactly the type of company Reynolds is trying to choke off." Reynolds succeeded in cutting off MVSC's access to a dealer's DMS through Authenticom or any other data integrator, and therefore eliminated MVSC's ability to obtain the necessary data through intermediaries.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 165 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

b. CDK Eliminated Intermediary Access

166. With respect to CDK, MVSC was once able to access the CDK DMS through three data integrators – Authenticom, ProQuotes, Inc., and Superior Integrated Solutions, Inc. (“SIS”). But like Reynolds, CDK has systematically cut off that pathway.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 166 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

167. CDK first cut off Authenticom. In August 2016, Authenticom notified dealers that its access to the CDK DMS was being “disabled by CDK thus prohibiting our ability to extract data for your solution providers. This functionality is similar to the lockouts you may have heard about that we experienced with Reynolds & Reynolds in the past.” Dealers immediately contacted MVSC to express their anger at CDK, complaining that their EVR service was being interrupted and they could not process the required information. For example, one large dealer wrote: “Shut down again! What the heck happened, thought you were going to access using [Authenticom]? Please advise ASAP!” When investigating the reason for the shutdown, the dealership discovered that CDK was preventing the data from being transferred to MVSC.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 167 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

168. In the fall of 2016, CDK also cut off MVSC’s access through ProQuotes. As one dealer explained, “DMVDesk accesses through ProQuotes at this time and that access will cease soon, as CDK will not allow them into our [DMS].” At the time of CDK’s actions, MVSC served over 100 dealerships that were impacted by the termination of access through ProQuotes.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 168 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

169. Finally, CDK cut off MVSC’s access through SIS. On August 30, 2016, SIS informed MVSC by letter that it “must terminate” its “integration offerings” with the CDK DMS. “SIS will terminate the portion of the current Agreement with [MVSC] that pertains to providing integration services with the CDK DMS, effective January 1, 2017.” CDK coerced SIS to take this drastic step. At the time of the letter, MVSC served 127 California dealerships that would be impacted by the termination.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 169 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

170. Next, CDK sent a follow-up letter directly to MVSC's dealers on November 15, 2016. The letter begins, "We are writing to inform you that Superior Integration Solutions (SIS) will no longer, as of December 31, 2016, provide DMVdesk with integration to the CDK DMS." The letter then contains the following falsehood: "CDK attempted to reach agreement with DMVdesk to have its product integrated through CDK's Third Party Access program – the only CDK approved method of third party integration. However, DMVdesk recently informed us that they have declined to participate in the Third Party Access program." CDK knew this statement was untrue. As detailed above, it was CDK that had rejected MVSC's multiple attempts to participate. Nonetheless, CDK deceived MVSC's dealerships, misrepresenting that it was MVSC's choice not to participate.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 170 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

171. A CDK executive specifically warned MVSC that CDK was not "bluffing" and that CDK would "turn off" MVSC's access to the SIS dealerships.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 171 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

2. CDK and Reynolds Are Trying To Eliminate MVSC's Only Remaining Route for Obtaining Data from a Dealer's DMS

172. With CDK and Reynolds having blocked MVSC from their third-party programs and then having cut off any intermediary access, MVSC has one last option for obtaining data from a dealer's DMS: a manual process that requires the dealer to pull the data every day. On a daily basis, the dealer runs a script that creates a report containing the required data to process EVR transactions. The report is placed in a folder on the dealership's local hard drive. The report is then encrypted and transferred to MVSC using the highest security standards. Once transferred, the report is automatically deleted from the dealership's hard drive.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 172 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

173. Because of MVSC's preferable product and service, many dealers are willing to complete the manual steps to retrieve the necessary data from their DMS. But CDK and Reynolds have conspired to put a stop to this, too.

ANSWER: CVR denies that MVSC offers a “preferable product and service.” CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 173 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

174. First, for some dealers, CDK and Reynolds are disabling the script so that the dealer cannot create the report with the dealer data.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 174 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

175. Second, and even more important, CDK and Reynolds are using the most powerful weapon in their arsenal: the DMS contract. CDK and Reynolds are threatening dealers by telling them that they are in breach of their DMS agreement by using the manual process to retrieve data from the DMS. Given the importance of the DMS to the functioning of a dealer’s business, and the disruption that CDK and Reynolds can cause if they pursue a claim of breach, it is hard to overstate the impact that such threats have on dealers.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 175 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

176. Moreover, this is not the first time CDK and Reynolds have used the DMS contract as a weapon to threaten MVSC’s dealers. Throughout the past year, CDK and Reynolds have repeatedly threatened MVSC’s dealers that they are in breach of their DMS contract by providing data to MVSC through any means other than through the 3PA and RCI programs (from which MVSC is blocked). It is a trump card that CDK and Reynolds repeatedly use to intimidate dealers in order to block MVSC from gaining the data required to provide EVR services.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 176 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

177. CDK and Reynolds have threatened dealers directly. Dealerships have reported that CDK and Reynolds representatives have visited their stores and called on the phone to warn them that by using the manual process for MVSC, the dealerships have created a “hostile integration” and are therefore in breach of the DMS contract. Notwithstanding that any such claim of breach is baseless, and that it is undisputed that the dealers own the data stored on the DMS, the dealers have no choice but to take the threat seriously.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 177 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

178. CDK and Reynolds have also threatened dealers indirectly, warning them that any “unauthorized” access to the DMS (i.e., any access other than through the 3PA and RCI programs) must be eliminated by the end of 2016. For example, CDK is sending emails to dealers with “non-authorized activity reports” that detail when data is retrieved from a dealer’s DMS through an avenue other than the 3PA program. Dealers are contacting MVSC when they receive these reports. One dealer wrote in typical fashion: “[We] received another notice from CDK today that we are allowing unauthorized access to our data to an unapproved vendor.”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 178 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

179. Mr. Karp (CDK) – the co-conspirator with Mr. Schaefer (Reynolds) and Mr. Herbers (CVR) – has even contacted dealers directly. On August 22, 2016, Mr. Karp sent a letter to California dealers served by MVSC with the following message: “We are contacting you because your dealership has been identified as a client of a third party that is accessing your data through CDK systems by unauthorized means.” He stated that “[o]ur goal is to complete the removal” of “unauthorized third-party access methods by December 31, 2016.” Mr. Karp then wrote: “Vendors that wish to continue accessing dealer data should therefore begin the Third Party Access program application process immediately to avoid disruption.” This statement is a farce: CDK refuses to allow MVSC participate in its 3PA program. Mr. Karp ended his letter with a final threat to the dealers: “In January, CDK will further increase our security actions to prevent the use of unapproved data access methods.” Beyond what CDK is already doing, therefore, CDK has threatened to tighten the vise even further in 2017.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 179 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

C. CDK and Reynolds Are Contacting Dealerships Served by MVSC To Pressure Them into Switching to CVR

180. In conjunction with their efforts to completely cut off MVSC’s access to the necessary dealer data, CDK and Reynolds have contacted California dealers to convince them to switch to CVR. The pattern is now familiar: cut off MVSC, and then push dealers to switch to CVR. And as part of that push, CDK and Reynolds have spread disinformation and falsehoods about MVSC.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 180 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

181. For example, throughout October 2016, CDK called dealerships served by MVSC and told them that CDK would be “turning off MVSC at the end of the year because MVSC has refused to participate in the 3PA program.” The truth was the opposite: CDK denied access to MVSC. The CFO of another large dealership called MVSC to say that “an executive regional sales manager from CDK personally called me to say that DMVdesk has not renewed an

agreement with CDK” – another falsehood – “and that they will no longer support the DMVdesk connection to CDK.” The CDK salesperson also informed the dealership that he had contacted “about ten other CFOs from other large dealer groups to inform them” of the same.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 181 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

182. A typical example of CDK’s strongarm tactics involved a dealership from the Los Angeles area. CDK had cut off MVSC’s ability to retrieve data from the dealer’s DMS. The dealer called CDK. CDK responded that MVSC was not authorized to obtain data from the DMS system and that the dealer should switch to CVR “to avoid this issue.” In another representative example, a Sacramento dealer reported to MVSC that she had “received a call from her CDK rep this morning [who] said that she would no longer be able to use DMVDesk after November 30th.” The CDK representative had informed the dealer that MVSC “would no longer be compliant” and that the dealer should therefore switch to CVR.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 182 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

183. Dealerships confirmed that CDK and Reynolds are using the same tactics. “Am a little surprised that CDK is beginning to sound like Reynolds,” one dealer wrote to MVSC. “CDK has been in here telling me they want us to convert.”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 183 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

184. On or around October 25, 2016, CDK sales representatives had a meeting in Denver, Colorado, where they were further instructed about the campaign to cut off MVSC and convert dealerships to CVR. In fact, while the CDK sales representatives were at the company meeting, they called dealers served by MVSC to reiterate that MVSC would be cut off. These sales representatives repeated – yet again – the false claim that MVSC had refused to participate in the 3PA program. The sales representatives emphasized that the dealers needed to switch to CVR, which they stressed was the only EVR provider with direct access to data on the DMS. They told dealers that they knew how MVSC was obtaining the data – through the manual workaround – and that CDK was going to find a way to shut off that pathway (which, as noted above, included threatening the dealers with breach of the DMS contract). On one of those phone calls, a CDK salesperson confirmed (after being asked by the dealer) that CDK sales personnel were gathered together in Denver and that the campaign against MVSC on behalf of CVR was a key part of their meeting’s agenda.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 184 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

D. Dealers Have Responded to CDK's and Reynolds's Tactics in Various Ways, Including by Switching to CVR

185. Unfortunately, for many dealers, the campaign by CDK and Reynolds to cut off MVSC and then convert dealerships to CVR has had its intended effect. Inevitably, after CDK or Reynolds sent a letter or contacted a group of dealers, MVSC would receive a flood of calls and emails from concerned dealers, with many making the decision to switch to CVR.

ANSWER: CVR admits that a number of dealers have switched from MVSC to CVR for their EVR services needs; CVR further admits that the converse is also true. CDK lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 185 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

186. "I have really bad news," one dealer wrote. "We are not going to be able to keep DMVDesk since CDK is only approving CDK Licensed approved vendors to have access to our CDK files." Another asked, "how much notice do we need to give if we go with CVR?" The decision to switch was "coming from the owner because of what CDK is telling them." Another wrote, citing CDK's communications: "This is a 30-day notice that our Company has made the decision to not continue using DMV Desk as our source of completing the DMV process for our Customers. This decision was not made lightly. We feel it is the best decision for our Company at this time." Another summed up the general response of dealers deciding to switch: "We finally received the [CDK] letter, and as per our owner we have decided to go a different direction. I apologize for the inconvenience please let us know what the next steps are to cancel our service with you. *By no means is it anything that has to do with your service, we just think it is smarter to go with a company that works closely with the DMS we use daily.*" (emphasis added).

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 186 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

187. Other dealers, while not yet having made the decision to switch, have expressed serious apprehension. "Help!" one dealer exclaimed. "Where do we go from here??" Another asked, "DMV Desk going away? Per the attached notice from CDK, they won't be allowing DMV Desk to integrate with CDK as of 12/21/16." Another wondered if there was anything MVSC could do: "Please see attached letter from CDK. They are not going to give you access to our customers' files. They want us to change registration companies. Please let me know if there is anything you can do." One industry leader summarized the general feeling: "CDK has the owner and GMs all worried. . . . CDK has really gotten in everyone else's head."

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 187 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

188. The California New Car Dealers Association has even had to get involved. Representing over 1,100 dealers, it is the country's largest state association of franchised new car dealers. Many car dealers contacted the Association to express their frustration with CDK and Reynolds. Commenting on one especially sophisticated dealership, the Association's president wrote to MVSC: "My concern is he is one of the most knowledgeable dealers we have in the state and he is concerned; I can't imagine the impact their tactics might be having on less informed dealers."

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, CVR admits that the California New Car Dealers Association is one of the largest state associations of franchised new car dealers. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 188 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

189. If there is one overriding response from dealers to CDK's and Reynolds's actions, it is anger. The dealers are up in arms. By cutting off MVSC, Defendants are disrupting the dealers' business. They are preventing dealers from ensuring that car buyers, as required by California law, receive their registration and license plates within 90 days of the purchase date. As reported by one industry participant, the primary dealer response to Defendants' tactics is "outrage and resentment."

ANSWER: CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CDK. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in paragraph 189 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

E. To the Extent MVSC Has Been Able To Retain Dealerships, It is Because of MVSC's Superior Product and Service

190. The dealers that have remained with MVSC point to MVSC's superior product and service as their reason for staying. "CDK has been in here telling me they want us to convert," one dealer informed MVSC. "They did not tell me how they are playing hard ball with the vendors. Either they have a third-party access program or they don't. They should not be selective. As their client, I should still have the right to pick and choose. We are happy with DMVDesk and we are getting the job done." Similarly, another dealer wrote MVSC: "We have absolutely NO issues with your company, all I want, is to make sure our . . . service remains up to the current standard that we are used to."

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 190 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

191. Other dealers have been more direct in calling out Defendants' tactics. One dealer told CDK: "You are turning off MVSC just because you are trying to get your inferior product from CVR back in here, aren't you?" Another dealer delivered the same message: "You are calling me just trying to get your inferior product back in here. Not happening." One dealer denounced CDK for its "scare tactics," writing: "We're comfortable with DMV Desk and CVR didn't give us the service we currently experience."

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 191 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

192. The California New Car Dealers Association has made clear to its members that MVSC offers a far superior product and service than CVR. For example, after one dealer expressed fear about MVSC being cut off from CDK's DMS, the president of the Association responded: "In the sense that CVR is an approved vendor by DMV, yes they can replace DMVdesk, but in terms of service, product improvement and innovation . . . there is no comparison. As you'll recall, a significant reason for our switch of licensed vendors from CVR to DMVdesk in 2014 was the poor quality of service provided to our dealers." The Association told another dealer that while it "is in no position to tell dealers whom to use for any product, including DMS or electronic vehicle registration, we stand behind DMVdesk and believe their product and service to be superior to other EVR providers."

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 192 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

193. Even though many dealerships have remained with MVSC because of its superior service, other dealerships have chosen differently, deciding to switch as a result of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct. Even more serious, if CDK and Reynolds succeed in completely cutting off MVSC's access to dealers' DMS, then not even superior product and service will be able to save MVSC. In that instance, CVR's return to a monopoly position in California is assured.

ANSWER: Paragraph 193 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that a number of dealers have switched from MVSC to CVR for their EVR services needs; CVR further admits that the converse is also true. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 193 of the Complaint that relate to other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 193 of the Complaint.

VI. MVSC Has Suffered Antitrust Injury

194. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct has directly and significantly damaged MVSC. As a direct result of Defendants' conspiracy to block MVSC from the 3PA and RCI programs; their conspiracy to block MVSC from accessing dealer data at all; and CVR's monopolization of the Illinois EVR market and attempted monopolization of the California EVR market, MVSC has been directly damaged. For example, MVSC has substantially fewer customers than it otherwise would have. This has had a direct, negative impact on MVSC's financial position. While the precise amount of MVSC's damages will be proven at trial, MVSC's damages exceed many millions of dollars.

ANSWER: Paragraph 194 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 194 of the complaint relating to individuals or entities other than CVR and/or are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 194 of the Complaint.

VII. Defendants' Actions Have Harmed Competition

195. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct has not just harmed MVSC, it has harmed competition itself. First, in concentrated markets, injury to a competitor harms not just that competitor, but competition generally. In the Illinois EVR market, CVR is effectively the only EVR provider with 95 percent market share. By eliminating the ability of MVSC to compete in that market, Defendants have harmed competition. Similarly, in California, after CVR acquired AVRS, there are now only three EVR providers left. Because Defendants' anticompetitive conduct is causing serious harm to MVSC in the concentrated California EVR market, competition has been harmed.

ANSWER: Paragraph 195 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR admits that it acquired AVRS. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations

in paragraph 195 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 195 of the Complaint.

196. Second, Defendants' actions have harmed innovation and the quality of the products and services in the marketplace. Because states regulate output and price of EVR services, EVR providers must compete on quality. But by propping up an inferior product, and trying to eliminate a superior one, Defendants are hindering innovation. By reducing the quality of the EVR product and services in the marketplace, Defendants' actions have resulted in an increase in the quality-adjusted price of those services. That is significant harm to competition and the market.

ANSWER: Paragraph 196 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CDK and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 196 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 196 of the Complaint.

197. Third, Defendants' actions have harmed car dealerships. At a fundamental level, Defendants are restricting dealership choice. Dealerships prefer using MVSC because of its superior product and service, but Defendants are impeding and thwarting dealerships from exercising that choice. For example, because of Defendants' conduct, dealerships in Illinois have only one option for EVR services, and that option – CVR – offers an inferior product and service. Furthermore, in California, Defendants' actions have interrupted the provision of a critical (and legally required) service. Indeed, by cutting off MVSC, Defendants have even put the dealerships' business licenses at risk. California law requires that a car buyer receive the vehicle's registration and tags within 90 days of purchase. Dealers are responsible for complying with that rule, and if they do not, their business licenses can be revoked. By interrupting a dealer's EVR service – and forcing dealers to switch to CVR, which has months-long delays in providing registrations and license plates – Defendants have jeopardized dealerships' licenses.

ANSWER: Paragraph 197 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or

information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 197 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 197 of the Complaint.

198. Fourth, Defendants' actions have harmed car buyers. In California, it takes CVR up to two months to provide the physical registration and license plates. MVSC turns around the same in one day. The difference speaks for itself.

ANSWER: Paragraph 198 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 198 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 198 of the Complaint.

199. Finally, Defendants' actions have harmed the DMV and frustrated the government's purpose in fostering competition. Defendants have eliminated competition in Illinois. They are trying to eliminate competition in California, and there is a dangerous probability they will succeed. Defendants are also foisting an inferior product and service on the states' dealerships and citizens, which is contrary to the very purpose the states established their EVR programs in the first place.

ANSWER: Paragraph 199 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 199 of the Complaint that are directed toward other defendants and on that basis denies them. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 199 of the Complaint.

200. The California New Car Dealers Association summed it up best in multiple messages to its member dealers. CDK's and Reynolds's "conduct as it relates to the [EVR]

program [is] troubling not only from a business perspective but also from the damage it could do to consumers and the DMV for the roadblocks it is creating in the vehicle registration process itself.”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 200 and on that basis denies them.

201. In another message to its members, the Association wrote: “Note that the ONLY potential advantage that CVR has over DMVdesk is integration with CDK’s (and Reynolds’s) DMS systems. While DMVdesk can provide the same level of service to dealers (and continues to innovate to provide more functionality) this is a short term, anticompetitive strategy by CDK to attempt to ‘lock out’ DMVdesk. We are researching this DMS access issue from both a legal and political standpoint because it has serious ramifications far beyond the current ‘bullying’ tactics of CDK to exclude DMVdesk.”

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 201 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

VIII. Defendants’ Anticompetitive Conduct Has No Pro-Competitive Justification

202. There are no procompetitive justifications for Defendants’ conduct. The only purpose behind their conspiracy to boycott MVSC and campaign to cut off MVSC completely from dealer data is to protect CVR’s monopoly profits in Illinois and regain them in California. Defendants’ conduct does not reduce price, increase output, or improve quality. On the contrary, Defendants’ conduct suppresses innovation, decreases quality in the EVR market, and increases the quality-adjusted price of EVR services.

ANSWER: Paragraph 202 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 202 of the Complaint.

203. Defendants have argued to dealers that CVR is “more secure” because it has direct access to the DMS platforms. By extension, Defendants have claimed that MVSC is “insecure” and poses a threat to the dealers’ data security. Even if that were true – and it is not – that does not justify CDK and Reynolds boycotting MVSC. Instead, if they cared about security and if direct access really was more secure, then CDK and Reynolds would let MVSC participate in their third-party programs. If CDK and Reynolds are to be believed, security is a reason to let MVSC in, not keep it out.

ANSWER: Paragraph 203 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or

information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 203 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

204. In any event, the “security” argument is just a pretext. As described by industry insiders, the argument “is nothing more than a fear tactic deployed by CDK.” MVSC maintains the highest-level security with respect to all sensitive, confidential data. The confidential information EVR providers require relate to a car buyer’s identification information, including name, address, date of birth, and driver’s license number. The state of California mandates strict protections for this data, and MVSC exceeds the state’s requirements. The security levels maintained by MVSC are even higher than those used by the most secure DMS. For example, for transferring the data from the dealer’s hard drive to DMVdesk, MVSC uses the highest encryption protocol available to civilian organizations – the only higher protocols are reserved for the U.S. military. Not only does MVSC have internal audits of its data security, but it has regular external audits as well. MVSC has passed every security audit without a blemish. MVSC has never had a data breach.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 204 of the Complaint that relate to MVSC’s alleged data security measures, or their lack thereof, and/or whether MVSC has ever had a data breach (of which it is aware), and on that basis denies all such allegations. Upon information and belief, CVR states that hostile, unauthorized access of a DMS runs the risks of causing a data breach, degrading system performance, or corrupting files in the DMS. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 204 of the Complaint.

205. In the end, a CDK executive has confirmed to MVSC what the industry knows: Defendants’ argument with respect to “security” is a pretext in order to coerce third-party vendors into the third-party programs. The CDK executive acknowledged that the rhetoric around “security” has little credibility. The difference with respect to MVSC is that, no matter the “security” arguments, CDK and Reynolds have agreed to never allow MVSC to participate in their third-party programs.

ANSWER: CVR lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 205 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE SHERMAN ACT
(CDK and Reynolds)

206. MVSC incorporates by reference the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: CVR incorporates, as if fully set forth herein, its answers to the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint.

207. CDK and Reynolds entered into and engaged in a conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, and Section 4 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15.

ANSWER: Paragraph 207 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 207 of the Complaint.

208. The conspiracy consisted of a continuing agreement, understanding, or concerted action between CDK and Reynolds – who are horizontal competitors of one another – in furtherance of which they agreed to block MVSC from their third-party DMS programs and cut off MVSC's access to obtain the necessary dealer data by other means. Defendants' conspiracy is a per se violation of the federal antitrust laws and is, in any event, an unreasonable and unlawful restraint of trade and commerce.

ANSWER: Paragraph 208 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that CDK and Reynolds are horizontal competitors in the licensing of DMSs. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 208 of the Complaint.

209. The purpose of Defendants' conspiracy was and is to drive MVSC out of the California EVR market and prevent MVSC from competing with CVR in the Illinois EVR market, thereby protecting and increasing the flow of monopoly profits from CVR to CDK and Reynolds.

ANSWER: Paragraph 209 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 209 of the Complaint.

210. Defendants' conspiracy, which amounts to a group boycott, was intended to harm interstate commerce, and it has had an actual, substantial effect on interstate commerce.

ANSWER: Paragraph 210 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 210 of the Complaint.

211. Through their conspiracy, Defendants have caused actual injury to competition in both the California EVR market and the Illinois EVR market.

ANSWER: Paragraph 211 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 211 of the Complaint.

212. The boycott is cutting off MVSC's access to dealer data that MVSC needs in order to compete with CVR in the California and Illinois EVR markets.

ANSWER: Paragraph 212 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 212 of the Complaint.

213. CDK and Reynolds possess a dominant position in the DMS market, which they have utilized to further the conspiracy.

ANSWER: Paragraph 213 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 213 of the Complaint.

214. Defendants' conspiracy and anticompetitive conduct in furtherance thereof do not enhance efficiency or competition in the California and Illinois EVR markets. On the contrary, Defendants' conduct has produced only anticompetitive effects in these markets.

ANSWER: Paragraph 214 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 214 of the Complaint.

215. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, MVSC has suffered injury to its business or property. MVSC is entitled to treble damages for the violations of the Sherman Act alleged herein.

ANSWER: Paragraph 215 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 215 of the Complaint

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
MONOPOLIZATION OF THE ILLINOIS EVR MARKET IN VIOLATION
OF SECTION 2 OF THE SHERMAN ACT
(CDK and CVR)

216. MVSC incorporates by reference the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: CVR incorporates, as if fully set forth herein, its answers to the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint.

217. Defendants CDK and CVR have unlawfully monopolized the Illinois EVR market in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

ANSWER: Paragraph 217 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 217 of the Complaint.

218. CDK owns 80 percent of CVR and controls its management and day-to-day operations and activities.

ANSWER: Paragraph 218 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that CVR's ownership is as set forth in CVR's Local Rule 7.1-1 Certification and Notice of Interested Parties, filed February 17, 2017 in this matter and denies any allegations in paragraph 218 of the Complaint that are

inconsistent with that filing. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 218 of the Complaint.

219. For purposes of Section 2, given its substantial control over CVR (let alone its direction of CVR's day-to-day operations), CDK is considered a competitor in the Illinois EVR market.

ANSWER: Paragraph 219 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 219 of the Complaint.

220. CVR possesses monopoly power in the EVR market in Illinois, where CVR has a market share exceeding 95 percent.

ANSWER: Paragraph 220 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 220 of the Complaint.

221. CDK and CVR – in conspiracy with Reynolds – have the demonstrated ability to exclude competitors from the Illinois EVR market by denying them participation in the 3PA and RCI programs.

ANSWER: Paragraph 221 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 221 of the Complaint.

222. CDK and CVR – in conspiracy with Reynolds —have willfully acquired and maintained monopoly power in the Illinois market through anticompetitive means, including by engaging in a group boycott of MVSC.

ANSWER: Paragraph 222 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 222 of the Complaint.

223. Through the monopolization of the Illinois EVR market, CDK and CVR have harmed competition.

ANSWER: Paragraph 223 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 223 of the Complaint.

224. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, MVSC has suffered injury to its business or property. MVSC is entitled to treble damages for the violations of the Sherman Act alleged herein.

ANSWER: Paragraph 224 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 224 of the Complaint.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
ATTEMPTED MONOPOLIZATION OF THE CALIFORNIA EVR MARKET
IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 2 OF THE SHERMAN ACT
(CDK and CVR)

225. MVSC incorporates by reference the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: CVR incorporates, as if fully set forth herein, its answers to the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint.

226. Defendants CDK and CVR have unlawfully attempted to monopolize the California EVR market in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

ANSWER: Paragraph 226 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 226 of the Complaint.

227. CDK owns 80 percent of CVR and controls its management and day-to-day operations and activities.

ANSWER: Paragraph 227 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that CVR's ownership is as

set forth in CVR's Local Rule 7.1-1 Certification and Notice of Interested Parties, filed February 17, 2017 in this matter and denies any allegations in paragraph 227 of the Complaint that are inconsistent with that filing. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 227 of the Complaint.

228. For purposes of Section 2, given its substantial control over CVR (let alone its direction of CVR's day-to-day operations), CDK is considered a competitor in the California EVR market.

ANSWER: Paragraph 228 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 228 of the Complaint.

229. CDK and CVR – in conspiracy with Reynolds – specifically intend to monopolize the California EVR market. Their specific intent to monopolize is apparent from their array of anticompetitive conduct that lacks any legitimate business justification. They conspired to block MVSC from the 3PA and RCI third-party DMS programs and cut off MVSC's access to obtain the necessary dealer data by other means, including through intermediaries and manual workarounds.

ANSWER: Paragraph 229 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 229 of the Complaint.

230. CVR has a dangerous probability of achieving monopoly power in the California EVR market, where it once had a monopoly and currently controls 40 percent of the market. Most importantly, CDK and CVR – in conspiracy with Reynolds – are attempting to block MVSC from obtaining the data necessary to compete in the EVR market. Moreover, the EVR market in California is concentrated, with a recent trend toward further consolidation; CVR benefits from nationwide economies of scale and exclusive direct access to dealer data; and potential new entrants to the California EVR market face extensive legal licensing requirements and high capital costs.

ANSWER: Paragraph 230 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 230 of the Complaint.

231. Through their attempted monopolization of the California EVR market, CDK and CVR have harmed competition.

ANSWER: Paragraph 231 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 231 of the Complaint.

232. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, MVSC has suffered injury to its business or property. MVSC is entitled to treble damages for the violations of the Sherman Act alleged herein.

ANSWER: Paragraph 232 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 232 of the Complaint.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
CONSPIRACY TO MONOPOLIZE THE ILLINOIS AND CALIFORNIA
EVR MARKETS IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 2 OF THE SHERMAN ACT
(all Defendants)

233. MVSC incorporates by reference the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: CVR incorporates, as if fully set forth herein, its answers to the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint.

234. Defendants CDK, Reynolds, and CVR have unlawfully conspired to monopolize the Illinois and California EVR markets in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

ANSWER: Paragraph 234 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 234 of the Complaint.

235. Defendants CDK, Reynolds, and CVR have a common purpose to monopolize the Illinois and California EVR markets and have committed multiple overt acts in furtherance of that conspiracy.

ANSWER: Paragraph 235 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 235 of the Complaint.

236. Defendants CDK, Reynolds, and CVR have a specific intent to monopolize the Illinois and California EVR markets through CVR, as shown by their anticompetitive conduct that lacks any legitimate business justification.

ANSWER: Paragraph 236 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 236 of the Complaint.

237. CVR has monopoly power in the Illinois EVR market and a dangerous probability of achieving monopoly power in the California EVR market.

ANSWER: Paragraph 237 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 237 of the Complaint

238. CDK (80 percent) and Reynolds (20 percent) own CVR. CDK controls CVR's management and day-to-day operations and activities.

ANSWER: Paragraph 238 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR admits that CVR's ownership is as set forth in CVR's Local Rule 7.1-1 Certification and Notice of Interested Parties, filed February 17, 2017 in this matter and denies any allegations in paragraph 238 of the Complaint that are inconsistent with that filing. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 238 of the Complaint.

239. Through their conspiracy to monopolize the Illinois and California EVR markets, CDK, Reynolds, and CVR have harmed competition.

ANSWER: Paragraph 239 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 239 of the Complaint.

240. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, MVSC has suffered injury to its business or property. MVSC is entitled to treble damages for the violations of the Sherman Act alleged herein.

ANSWER: Paragraph 240 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 240 of the Complaint.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF ILLINOIS ANTITRUST ACT (CDK and CVR)

241. MVSC incorporates by reference the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: CVR incorporates, as if fully set forth herein, its answers to the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint.

242. Defendants CDK and CVR have monopolized the EVR market in Illinois in violation of the Illinois Antitrust Act, 740 Ill. Comp. Stat. 10/3(3), for all the reasons set forth in the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: Paragraph 242 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 242 of the Complaint.

243. Defendants committed this violation willfully, as that term is applied under the Illinois Antitrust Act.

ANSWER: Paragraph 243 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 243 of the Complaint.

244. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, MVSC has suffered injury to its business or property. MVSC is entitled to treble damages for the violations of the Illinois Antitrust Act alleged herein.

ANSWER: Paragraph 244 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 244 of the Complaint.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF CARTWRIGHT ACT
(CDK and Reynolds)

245. MVSC incorporates by reference the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: CVR incorporates, as if fully set forth herein, its answers to the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint.

246. CDK and Reynolds entered into and engaged in a conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade in violation of the California Cartwright Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 16700 *et seq.*, for all the reasons set forth in the preceding allegations. Defendants' conspiracy is a per se violation of the Cartwright Act and is, in any event, an unreasonable and unlawful restraint of trade and commerce.

ANSWER: Paragraph 246 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 246 of the Complaint.

247. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, MVSC has suffered injury to its business or property. MVSC is entitled to treble damages for the violations of the Cartwright Act alleged herein.

ANSWER: Paragraph 247 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and

therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 247 of the Complaint.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW
(all Defendants)

248. MVSC incorporates by reference the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: CVR incorporates, as if fully set forth herein, its answers to the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint.

249. The California Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.*, defines “unfair competition” to include any “unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice.”

ANSWER: Paragraph 249 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 249 of the Complaint.

250. Defendants have engaged in “unlawful” business acts and practices as alleged herein in violation of, among other laws, the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1 and 2; the Cartwright Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 16720; and California common law, including the torts of interference with contract and prospective economic advantage.

ANSWER: Paragraph 250 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 250 of the Complaint.

251. Defendants’ acts and practices as alleged herein have also been “unfair” under the UCL. Defendants’ conduct has threatened an incipient violation of the antitrust laws (namely, the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1 and 2, and the Cartwright Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 16720), violated the policy and spirit of those laws (resulting in an effect comparable to an antitrust violation), and significantly threatened and harmed competition in the California EVR market. Furthermore, any utility from Defendants’ conduct does not outweigh the harm it causes to competitors, car dealers, or car buyers.

ANSWER: Paragraph 251 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other

individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 251 of the Complaint.

252. A substantial portion of the unlawful and unfair acts and practices alleged herein occurred in California and the harm to MVSC, car dealers, and car buyers was inflicted in California, for all the reasons set forth in the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: Paragraph 252 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 252 of the Complaint.

253. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and unfair conduct, MVSC has suffered injury to its business or property. MVSC is entitled to restitution in an amount to be proven at trial.

ANSWER: Paragraph 253 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 253 of the Complaint.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD AND DECEPTIVE
BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT
(all Defendants)

254. MVSC incorporates by reference the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: CVR incorporates, as if fully set forth herein, its answers to the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint.

255. The Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act (“ICFA”), 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/1 *et seq.*, makes unlawful “[u]nfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices . . . in the conduct of any trade or commerce.”

ANSWER: Paragraph 255 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 255 of the Complaint.

256. Defendants have engaged in unfair methods of competition and unfair acts or practices in violation of the ICFA.

ANSWER: Paragraph 256 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 256 of the Complaint.

257. Defendants’ group boycott of MVSC, thereby eliminating the ability of MVSC to compete in the Illinois EVR market, is contrary to Illinois public policy, as expressed in statutes such as the Illinois Antitrust Act, 740 Ill. Comp. Stat. 10/1 *et seq.*, which favors free and fair competition between businesses.

ANSWER: Paragraph 257 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 257 of the Complaint.

258. Defendants’ conduct as alleged herein is oppressive and unscrupulous, and as a result of Defendants’ group boycott of MVSC, Illinois car dealers lack a meaningful choice in EVR provider.

ANSWER: Paragraph 258 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 258 of the Complaint.

259. By preventing competition in the EVR market, Defendants have caused substantial aggregate injury to car dealers in the form of inferior EVR services resulting from the absence of fair competition. Defendants’ actions have prevented car dealers from having a choice between EVR providers who can compete on quality-adjusted price, including products and services such as technical support, dealer training, registration auditing (which reduces the rate of errors), and computer interface design. This injury is not outweighed by any countervailing consumer benefit resulting from Defendants’ conduct. Because Defendants

operate an EVR monopoly and exclude competitors such as MVSC, car dealers cannot reasonably avoid this injury.

ANSWER: Paragraph 259 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 259 of the Complaint

260. Defendants' violations of the ICFA implicate consumer protection concerns because Defendants' unfair practices – namely, their monopolization of the Illinois EVR market through anticompetitive acts – are directed at and effect the statewide EVR market generally. MVSC's requested relief would serve the interests of Illinois car dealers by enabling new EVR providers, including MVSC, to compete for their business, resulting in increased consumer choice and market-driven innovation in EVR services.

ANSWER: Paragraph 260 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 260 of the Complaint.

261. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' violations of the ICFA, MVSC has been unable to enter into contracts with car dealers to provide EVR services. MVSC has suffered economic injury as a result.

ANSWER: Paragraph 261 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 261 of the Complaint

262. A substantial portion of the underlying conduct and events alleged herein occurred in Illinois, for all the reasons set forth in the preceding allegations.

ANSWER: Paragraph 262 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies the allegations in paragraph 262 of the Complaint.

263. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unfair conduct, MVSC has been harmed by its inability to compete in the Illinois EVR market. MVSC is entitled under 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/10a to restitution, damages – including punitive damages – in amounts to be proven at trial.

ANSWER: Paragraph 263 of the Complaint states legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that an answer may be required, CVR denies that Plaintiff or any other individual or entity has suffered any injury as a result of any action or conduct of CVR and therefore denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks. CVR denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 263 of the Complaint.

JURY DEMAND

In accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), MVSC demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

ANSWER: To the extent that an answer may be required to the Jury Demand at the end of Plaintiff's Complaint, CVR denies each and every allegation therein.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, MVSC prays that the Court:

(a) adjudge and decree that the conduct alleged herein is an unlawful restraint of trade in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act;

(b) adjudge and decree that the conduct alleged herein is an unlawful monopoly, attempted monopolization, and conspiracy to monopolize in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act;

(c) permanently enjoin the unlawful conduct alleged herein;

(d) order CDK and Reynolds to allow MVSC to obtain dealer data by either participating in the 3PA and RCI programs on reasonable, non-discriminatory terms or through some other means;

(e) award MVSC damages, as provided under the federal antitrust laws and state antitrust laws, and that a joint and several judgment in favor of MVSC be entered against Defendants in an amount to be trebled in accordance with such laws;

(f) award MVSC its reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action, including expert fees and attorney's fees;

(g) award MVSC prejudgment interest; and

(h) award MVSC any such further relief that the Court may deem just and proper.

ANSWER: To the extent that an answer may be required to the Prayer for relief at the end of the Complaint, CVR denies each and every allegation contained therein and denies that Plaintiff is entitled to the relief it seeks.

* * * * *

DENIAL

CVR denies each and every allegation of the Complaint not specifically admitted above.

AFFIRMATIVE AND ADDITIONAL DEFENSES

Without assuming any burden of proof that it would not otherwise bear, CVR also asserts the following affirmative and additional defenses:

First Defense

The Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

Second Defense

Plaintiff's claim is barred, in whole or in part, by the applicable statute of limitations. Plaintiff filed this action on February 3, 2017. Plaintiff has not pled any event that would toll any applicable limitations period. As such, the statutory time limitation applicable to some or all of each of Plaintiff's claims has passed and thus are time-barred.

Third Defense

If and to the extent that Plaintiff has been damaged, which CVR denies, the amount of damages that Plaintiff alleges to have suffered is too remote or speculative to allow recovery, and it is impossible to ascertain and allocate such alleged damages with reasonable certainty.

Fourth Defense

If and to the extent Plaintiff has been damaged, which CVR denies, Plaintiff, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, could have mitigated its damages but did not, and Plaintiff is therefore barred from recovery. Alternatively, any damages sustained by Plaintiff, which CVR denies, must be reduced by the amount that such damages would have been reduced had Plaintiff exercised reasonable diligence in mitigating its damages.

Fifth Defense

Plaintiff's claims for equitable relief are barred for the reasons set forth in the Seventh Circuit's opinion in *Authenticom, Inc. v. CDK Glob., LLC*, 874 F.3d 1019 (7th Cir. 2017), including *Verizon Communications Inc. v. Law Offices of Curtis v. Trinko*, 540 U.S. 398 (2004), and *Pacific Bell Telephone Co. v. Linkline Communications, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 438, (2009). In addition, Plaintiff has suffered no irreparable harm and otherwise fails to satisfy the criteria necessary for injunctive relief.

Sixth Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, based on the doctrines of estoppel, laches, and waiver as Plaintiff's claims are based, in part, on actions and events spanning more than 10 years. Plaintiff has pled no facts to explain or justify why this lawsuit was filed when it was filed. To the extent that Plaintiff could have brought essentially the same suit years earlier, Plaintiff is barred from pursuing all or part of its claims by the doctrines of estoppel and laches.

Seventh Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because CVR's conduct was pro-competitive, reasonable and permissible, and was based on independent, legitimate and self-interested business and economic justifications.

Eighth Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because Plaintiff has not suffered any legally cognizable injury, including because Plaintiff has not suffered an injury-in-fact and their alleged injuries are too speculative, indirect and remote from the alleged conduct, and cannot be ascertained and apportioned.

Ninth Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because none of CVR's alleged actions or omissions substantially lessened competition within any properly defined market.

Tenth Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because to the extent Plaintiff suffered any injury or incurred any damages as alleged in the Complaint, which CVR denies, CVR's alleged conduct was not the actual or proximate cause of any injury or damage to Plaintiff.

Eleventh Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because to the extent Plaintiff suffered any injury or incurred any damages as alleged in the Complaint, which CVR denies, any such injury or damage was caused and brought about by the acts, conduct or omissions of individuals or entities other than CVR and, as such, any recovery herein should be precluded or diminished in proportion to the amount of fault attributable to such other individuals or entities.

Twelfth Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because to the extent Plaintiff suffered any injury or incurred any damages as alleged in the Complaint, which CVR denies, any such injury or damage was caused and brought about by intervening or superseding events, factors, occurrences, conditions or acts of others, including forces in the marketplace, and not by the alleged wrongful conduct on the part of CVR.

Thirteenth Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because any recovery would result in unjust enrichment to Plaintiff.

Fourteenth Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because its alleged damages, if any, are too speculative, uncertain and not of the nature or to the extent alleged.

Fifteenth Defense

Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the Complaint has insufficiently alleged a relevant product market and geographic market and is so vague and ambiguous as to deny CVR notice of the markets alleged by Plaintiff.

* * * * *

CVR adopts by reference any applicable defense pled by any other defendant not expressly set forth herein. In addition, CVR has insufficient knowledge or information upon which to form a basis as to whether it may have additional, as yet unstated, separate defenses available. CVR reserves the right to amend this Answer to add, supplement or modify defenses based upon legal theories that may be or will be divulged through clarification of the Complaint, through discovery, or through further factual or legal analysis of Plaintiff's allegations, contentions and positions in this litigation.

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 38(b), CVR hereby demands trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, CVR requests that Plaintiff's Complaint be dismissed with prejudice as to CVR, that the Court find that Plaintiff is not entitled to any judgment or relief, that the Court enter judgment in favor of CVR, and that the Court award CVR its attorneys' fees, costs and expenses, pre-judgment interest, and such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: November 7, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Britt M. Miller

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Britt M. Miller, an attorney, hereby certify that on November 7, 2018, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DEFENDANT COMPUTERIZED VEHICLE REGISTRATION'S ANSWER AND AFFIRMATIVE AND ADDITIONAL DEFENSES TO MVSC'S SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT**, to be filed and served electronically via the court's CM/ECF system. Notice of this filing will be sent by e-mail to all parties by operation of the court's electronic filing system or by mail to anyone unable to accept electronic filing as indicated on the Notice of Electronic Filing. Parties may access this filing through the court's CM/ECF System.

/s/ Britt M. Miller

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